ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,100—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson.	29th June.
† SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell.	6th July.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D Worcester.	13th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	F. H. Seymour	27th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.I. SHANNON	4139	800	E. Crewe	10th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th "
B. *HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4186	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5020	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
B.* This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROSETTA, 27th June. | ROHILLA, 10th August.
SURAT, 11th July. | RAVENNA, 23rd August.
CATHAY, 25th July. | SIAM, 7th September.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	C. Bellen	2,841	500	1st July

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	9th July.
MELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,986	350	9th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 21st, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,590 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Vizadroog.
These Steamers have excellent Cabin and Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.
Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHEBD & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,610 tons, on the 30th June, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 29th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 28th June, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAPAN," 2,440 tons, on the 28th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th July, calling at Aden, Mombasse, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd June, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
ARABIA	G. Read	July 30.
ARMENIA	R. Garrick	August 22.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	October 13.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, June 7, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

CRICKET BALLS,
ONLY BEST QUALITY.

		Rs. a. Cash.	Rs. a. Credit.
Treacher & Co.'s double seam	each	4 12	5 6
" " treble seam	"	6 0	6 12
" " four seam, registered pattern, the finest manufactured	"	6 14	7 12
Eclipse Composition	"	2 4	2 8
Youths' Composition Balls (not guaranteed)	"	1 3	1 5
Duke's double seam, first quality	"	4 12	5 6
" treble " "	"	6 14	7 12
Boys'	"	1 8	1 12

TREACHER & Co., Limited.
Full detailed Gymkhana Kit.
Catalogues free on application.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

KEMP'S PREPARATIONS:

WE have received the following lines from one of our up-country constituents:—
She purified her blood in Summer with SALINE,
And every one in Poona loved the dainty Caroline,
The chief of her admirers, a gentleman called Jules,
Who always stirred his Liver with KEMP & Co.'s GRANULES.
But to his suit Carrie would never make requital
Preferring a course of INVIGORATOR VITAL.
He wrote: "I am resolved some day to make you mine
And strengthen your digestion with KEMP'S PAPARIDINE."
She told him to marry him would not make him khush, He'd better cool his head with KEMP'S EQUATORIAL DOUCHE,
Advising his engaging a certificated Dry Nurse
To sponge away his Prickly Heat with KEMP'S ROS ALPINUS.

Catalogues on application.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BRANDIES! TRADE MARK BRANDIES!

HEART-LABELLED.

WITH CONFIDENCE WE RECOMMEND.

	CASH. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S Special Invalid Brandy ....per doz.	82 0	91 8
TREACHER'S Extra Special Liquor Brandy ...per bot.	7 0	8 0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale Cognac ....per doz.	52 8	58 8
TREACHER'S Old Pale Cognac .... "	45 8	51 0
TREACHER'S Pale Cognac .... "	39 8	44 0

CAUTION:—The Genuineness is Guaranteed by the Trade Mark of the Company being Branded on the metallic Capsule and on the Cork.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

RAIN GAUGES Complete with Measure and Appliances, and guaranteed accurate. Price Rs. 12.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
GENUINE SALE.
SURPLUS STOCK,
DAMAGED & SOILED GOODS.
JULY 2ND & 5 FOLLOWING DAYS.
SILKS AND SATINS,
COTTON AND WOOLLEN DRESS FABRICS,
CUTTING TWEEDS & BLAZAR FLANNELS.
LACES, AND RIBBONS,
HOSIERY AND TIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES.
FOR CASH ONLY.

A DISCOUNT of 3 ANNAS, in the RUPEE will be given on all Goods not included in the Sale for these 6 days only.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GRAND JEWEL SALE.
UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
TOSHAKHANA,
THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL,
THE LIQUIDATORS OF THE ROHILKHAND & KUMAUN BANK, THE MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS OF SUNDRY ESTATES, &c., &c.
MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA,
WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON THE 23RD JULY, 1894.

DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, RUBIES, SAPPHIRE and PEARL, SERPAITELIES, CHAMPACOLLYS, SATUARAS, KARNPHOOLS, RINGS, CHICKS, BELT-CLASPS, KARNBALLAS, NUTHS, &c., Gold and Silver mounted Swords, Daggers and other Curios, Gold Jewellery and Silver-plate suitable for Native Gentlemen. Gold, Silver and Copper Coins, Diamond Brooches, Bangles and Ear-rings, of European Manufacture and Design, Cashmere Shawls, Silks, Kincobs, Fur-Coats, Chogas, etc., etc.

The attention of Rajahs and Capitalists is drawn to this splendid opportunity for investing their money in these days of the depreciated Rupee.

CATALOGUES NOW IN THE PRESS.

HAMILTON & CO.,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA.

SUITS FROM Rs. 35. OUR WELL-KNOWN SERGES.
"FOR MONSOON WEAR."
Every Variety of Navy Blue Serge suitable for Wear during the Rains.
Fine, Medium, and Stout Textures.

ASQUITH & LORD, BOMBAY. THE SIRDAR'S PALACE, APOLLO STREET.

DRYING BOTTLES For Preserving Cigars, Gloves, &c., Various Sizes, at low Prices.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S SIMPLE AND RELIABLE
GOLD WATCHES.
ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE AND WELL WORTH THE MONEY.

Rs. 115, Crystal Face Case. Rs. 135, Hunting. ½ Hunting, Rs. 140

In plain Engine-turned or Chased cases; sound Lever movements; all essential parts, Jewelled, and Guaranteed for two years, to keep accurate time in any Climate.

These Watches for the prices are a marvel of cheapness. They cannot, of course, be compared with our

STANDARD GOLD WATCHES,

As illustrated and advertised in every Saturday's issue of the "TIMES OF INDIA," and which are the nearest approach to our ideal of perfection in Pocket Watches; but we have no hesitation in stating, nevertheless, that the cheaper class of Watches will be found a very welcome substitute by those who cannot afford.

Rs. 320, for a Crystal Face Case; Rs. 375, Hunting; ½ Hunting, Rs. 380.

We have every confidence in promising that our cheaper recommendation will under no circumstances disgrace their Sponsors.

EVERY WATCH IS GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, AND SENT *POST FREE* AT OUR OWN RISK TO ANY PART OF INDIA AND BURMAH.

For Chronographs, Repeaters, Calendars, and other Complicated Watches, please apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.
THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt.

SHIRTS. Twill Lining, With or Without Collars, Six for Rs. 15.
SHIRTS. Long Cloth, For wearing under Uniform. Six for Rs. 15-8.
SHIRTS. Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs. Six for Rs. 25.
SHIRTS. Collars attached. Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars. Six for Rs. 27.
SHIRTS. For Dress. Pique or Best Fourfold Linen throughout. Six for Rs. 33.
SHIRTS. The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached. Six for Rs. 30.
SHIRTS. French Cambric, newest Paris designs. Six for Rs. 27.
SHIRTS. White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, also in Colours. Each, Rs. 8-8.
SHIRTS. Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns. Each, Rs. 8-8.
SHIRTS. Unshrinkable Flannel. Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns. Each, Rs. 7-8.

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
Patterns with our Improved Self-measurement System on Application.

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF
REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25	with silver foil.	Rs. 8	0 per box
Primo de Rever	" 25	"	6	8 "
Regl. Antonio Lopez	" 50	with ring	11	12 "
Non Plus Ultra	" 50	"	9	8 "
Exquisitos	" 50	"	7	8 "
Princess as (small size)	" 50	"	5	8 "
Neuvo Habano Especial	" 100	"	6	8 "
Do. do. No. 1	" 100	"	5	8 "
Do. do. No. 2	" 100	"	5	0 "
Do. do. No. 3	" 100	"	4	8 "

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., beg to notify that from the 25th instant their OFFICES and GODOWNS, will be at Nos. 5, 7 and 9, BELL LANE, FORT.

Bombay, 25th June, 1894.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE NEW LINE between the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital and Hancock Bridge (Mazagon) will be opened for traffic on and from MONDAY the 25th inst. Fares to and from Hancock Bridge will be the same as those to and from Victoria Gardens except that, until further notice, the local fares between the Sir J. J. Hospital and Hancock Bridge will be ½ annas.

By order,
A. G. CRISP,
Traffic Superintendent.

WANTED,

AN Active, fully qualified OVERSEER, Competent to set out, measure up and Supervise Engineering Works. Salary from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per mensem according to qualifications and permanent employment.

2. A SURVEYOR for the purpose of Completing Survey and Plan of Porbanbar Town. Salary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 according to qualifications.

Apply with Copies of Testimonials before 1st August, 1894, to STATE ENGINEER, Porbanbar, Kathiawar.

DRYING BOTTLES,
RAIN GAUGES.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI LILBAI, widow of VISHRAM NARON, HARI HEMRAJ and LALJI RAMJEE, Executrix and Executors of the last Will and Testament of Thakar Vishram Naron have contracted to sell the following Property. Any person or persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office No. 10 Churchgate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default whereof the purchase will be completed without regard or reference to any such claim, and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fuzandari land or ground (where-of Cawasjee Nowrojee is the Fuzandar) with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in Chandnawady Lane in the Sub-District of Fort, fronting on the North side of the said Chundunwady Lane formerly and now in the occupation of the said Cursetbai and her Tenants formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 23, and afterwards under No. 46 and now under No. 18, and containing by admeasurement sixty-two square yards and five tenths of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Fort of Manockjee Sett, on or towards the West by the house of Soondersi Khanwaly Lane towards the North by the said Chundunwady Lane, and on or towards the South by the part of Muccundjee Goonjersett.—Dated this 23rd June, 1894.

BALKRISHNA V. N. KIRTIKAR,
Purchaser's Attorney.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. SHAIK ESSA bin KHALIFFA has contracted to sell to Mr. AGA GOOLAM HOSSAIN bin AGA ABOOL HASAN LARKE the undermentioned Property. All persons having claims against the said property by way of lease, lien, sale, gift, mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in 18, Esplanade Road, next to the National Bank of India, within 14 days from the date here of, after which time the sale will be completed and all claims thereafter made shall be considered as null, void and waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in old Modikhana in Mint Road within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 749, New No. 597, New Survey No. 855, and by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 1863, and Street No. 50, and containing by admeasurement 190 5-9 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Moosa Maola, on or towards the South by the property of Hajee Mohomed Raza Dehedashty, on or towards the East by the Public Road, and on or towards the West by old Modikhana or Mint Road, and which said land, hereditaments and premises formerly were and are at present in the occupation of the Tenants of the said Vendor.—Dated this 23rd day of June 1894.

PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs.	4	0 Per 100.
TRABUCOS	,,	3	12 ,,
COQUETAS	,,	3	8 ,,

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

No. 1	Rs.	4	0 per 100
,, 2	,,	3	12 ,,
Torpedo Specials No. 1	,,	3	4 ,,

Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3,
and
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS,"
the very Latest Brand out.

"SPOTTED DOGS," "ZENOBIAS"
AND
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles, Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

CIGAR CONDITIONERS
and Drying Medium
FOR THE MONSOON!

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
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NOTICES.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 26th June, 1894, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

(1). To receive the Report of the Committee for the period from 1st January to 31st December, 1893.

(2). To Elect a Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Association, and to Elect Members of Committee in place of the Gentlemen, who retire from Office by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
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Bombay, 16th June, 1894.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
To SUBSCRIBERS.

| In

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Name.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,162½
Bank of Bombay	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1 130
Bank of Bengal	40,800	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mgts. ...	{ 5,000 / 2,000 / 3,000	100 / 100 / 100	50 / 10	10 p. c.	165 to 160 / 65 to 70 / 15 to 17
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60xl
Chartered Bank ..	40,800	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	
Miscellaneous.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 720	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	320 / 225
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile...	4,000	100	100	10	103
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,025
Do. New Issue.	500	375	325	Rs. 75	1,270
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 5	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	700	Rs. 75	1,315
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,550	200	200	Rs. 27	270
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	11
John Roberts & Co.....	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Khangir Bahmani & Co, Ld	5,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	85
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22-12	310
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Mahamoo Ice Manufacturing Co.....	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marks & Co....	500	100	100	Rs. 10	91xd
Mazagon Dock Co.	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	85
Napier Hotel Co	1,000	100	100		80
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	175
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	91
Pearl Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	460
Prince of Wales Fireln.	250	3,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,300
Scundy & Co...	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thacker & Co.	3,000	500	100	90	910xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co..	9,200	25	all	5	19xd
			100		
			25		
Railway Companies.					guar.
G.I. P. R Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B. B. &C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
Press Companies.			Yearly	Rs.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,30
Albert Gimlins Co	100	500	all	45	
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. 90	1,060
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton Brcul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.....	1 000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	135
Branch City Press Co., Ld.	800	200	200	14	107½ 207½
Broach & Co.	600	200	all		185
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	20	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,170
English Press and Manfg...	400	250	—	Nil	105
Fort	515	2 500		Rs. 80	1,150
French	300	5)		Nil	410
Harvey and Sabapathy....	450	5...	600	30	450
Himolt Press Co., Ld.....	750	400	all	4	105
Khanderao	240	450	450	Nil	420
Mahnya Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Manchapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ...	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile.....	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co....	3,125	400	400	Nil	395
Munnar M.....	1,000	250	all	Nil	220
New Berar.....	1,200	600	300	Nil	525
New Indian.....	1,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales.....	100	500	50	Rs25dv	460
Sabapathy (Bellary).....	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	560
and Punjab Co.....	100	1,000	00	180	1,80
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	570
Surat Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills.....	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld..	378	200	all	16	209
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs.	21 1,055
Spinning and Weaving Companies					
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	485
Anglo-Indian...	1,345	100	100	Nil	12
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct	3.0
Bombay Uniform	900	1,00	1,00	dvd Rs. 0	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	800	500	500	2	335
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.....	500	1,000	1,000	...	170
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.35	1,190
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	780
Connaught Mills	500	500	500	Nil	600
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	540
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 5	400
Oural Mills Co. Ld.....	5,808	100	100	5	440
D vid Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	340
Dhum Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	480
Framjee Pest..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	710
Hinguhghat Mill	700	500	500	4 2	660
Howard and Bullough ...	1,500	500	500	Nil	500
Hyderabad.....	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,115
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	270
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,150
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	510
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		115
Jewraj Baloo..	1,000	1,00	900	dvd Rs. 40	840
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	590
Khangaum Manfg. Co....	400	250	250	Nil	85
Khatao & Co. kunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Nil	580
Leopold	2,500	100	103	Nil	150
Lord Reay Mfg Co. India Spinning & Weaving Co	445	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 15	710
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Nil	827½
Mahalaxmee ..	000	1,000	1,000	Nil	30.
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. c	1,552½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1 000	Rs. 50	1,570
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	Nil	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1 000	dvd Rs. 80	1,840xd
Maharaja Mysore S. & M Co.....	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills..	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	345
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,240
Queen Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	485
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	—	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,500	1,500	25	1,40
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	—	1,335
Soonderdas....	750	2,000	1,000	Nil	550
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,313	250	250	12½	333½
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,300	250	250	12½	170
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	485
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co....	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Venkshanker Lukhmishanker C. Mill Co Ld	960	50	900	15	500
Victoria Mills..	550	1,00	1,000	Nil	300
Western India.	1,300	1,00	1,000	Nil	695
Wadia Mills ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—
Union Mills. Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	29-7
China Leaf	"	29-4 Nominal.
Pekin. Bar Gold old	"	29-0 "
Do. do. new	"	28-12 "
Australia do.	"	29-3
Bombay do.	"	29-0
English Sovereigns	"	18-4
Do. Dragons	"	18-4
Bar Silver 17 Betternese	"	96
Do. 17½ do.	"	96
Carolus Dollars	"	205 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	185
Franc pieces	"	310

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 23rd:—Formosa (s), and Oriental (s), from London; and Hiroshima Maru (s), Kobe. Yesterday:—Westmeath (s), from Barry; and Karagola (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 23rd:—Lindisfarne (s), for Japan, &c.; Khandalla (s), and Brindisi (s), Calcutta; Dwarka (s), Karachi; Abaqa (s), Marseilles; and Warrigal (s), Coconada.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Lindisfarne and Satrunjee left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Formosa and Oriental entered, and the steamers Lalpoora and Kola left the dock on Saturday.

HONOURS AND SALUTES (ROYAL).—Thursday next, the 28th instant, being the anniversary of the coronation of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, a salute of thirty-one guns will be fired from the saluting battery, at 8 a. m.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A PARSEE YOUTH.—Heerabai, a Parsee woman, residing at Ardeshir Dady Street, has reported to the police, that her son, Burjorji Cowasji, aged eighteen years, left home on the 10th instant, and has not since been heard of.

ACCIDENT TO A COAL-LABOURER.—On Friday, Bapoo Deoji, a coal-labourer, while engaged in discharging coal, from the P. & O. Company's s. s. Assam, into a barge, had his left arm accidentally jammed between the coal bucket and the barge, sustaining a compound fracture of the arm. The injured labourer was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and treated.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Sonoo Soobhana, a Hindu, aged twenty-five years, residing at Naigaum Road, on Friday, was working in the David Mills, at Carrol Road, when he accidentally got his right arm caught between the cylinder and the dafter of a carding engine, lacerating the whole limb severely. Sonoo was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured arm was amputated.

POOR BOYS' SEMINARY.—The secretary of the Poor Boys' Seminary acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations in support of the institution:—His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Rs. 50; Mr. Janardhan Gopal, Rs. 20; Mr. M. J. Talyarkhan, Mr. B. M. Malabari, Mr. D. E. Vacha, and Dr. S. W. Kane, each Rs. 10; Dr. Viegas, Mr. V. N. Bhagvat, Mr. A. A. Khemkar, and Mr. Ranchordlal K. Desai, each, Rs. 5.

THE BARODA COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Gaekwari Army, Shreemant Anundraojee Gaekwar, and Shreemant Gunputraojee Gaekwar, barrister-at-law, left, by Saturday night's mail, for Baroda. His Excellency, who is the elder brother of his Highness the Gaekwar, returned from Nassik, the same morning, and Shreemant Gunputrao, his cousin, arrived here by the last mail from Switzerland. There were, as usual, several friends, at the Grant Road Station, to see them off.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock, (weather permitting):—

March	Le Pere La Victoire ..... Ganne.
Overture	Romantique ..... Bela.
Valse	Avant Le Bal ..... Coote.
Selection	Il Bravo ..... Mercadante.
Dance	Tambourine ..... Boggetti.
Polka	En Chasse ..... Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BRANDED TO DEATH.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Nicholson, acting Public Prosecutor, concluded evidence for the prosecution in the case in which Succoo, a woman of ill-fame, was charged by Superintendent Grennan, with culpable homicide not amounting to murder; and voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Dhondi, a girl of sixteen, who was, about two months ago, branded by the accused by means of a heated iron, the girl dying subsequently of the effects of the outrage. The evidence having been recorded, his Worship committed the woman to the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—An inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, on Saturday, at the premises of the Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Sewree, on the body of Narayan Vithoo, aged thirteen years, a labourer, employed in the mill, residing at Gorupdeo Road. On Friday afternoon, deceased went into the mill tank, and having stood upon a rock, was washing his hands, when his foot slipped, and he fell in, and was drowned. One of the mill-hands immediately dived in, and brought deceased out in about five minutes. Narayan appeared to be dead, but there were no marks of violence on the body. The manager tried to resuscitate him, but without success. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

A POLICEMAN'S QUESTIONS.—Saroo Abdulla, a reputed thief, was, on Saturday, brought up by Inspector Holdway, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on three separate charges of theft, in respect of some pieces of wearing apparel, belonging to Succaram Vithoba, Luximon Visram, and Sabha Beera, a woman. The first two complainants lived together in a house, at Khoja Street, while the third resided at Duncan Road. On Saturday morning, the accused was going along Islampoora with a bundle in his hands, when a policeman stopped him, and enquired how he had come by the parcel. As accused could not give a satisfactory explanation, the sepoy took him into custody, and, on inquiry, the bundle was discovered to be the stolen property of the first two complainants. The prisoner was convicted on two charges of theft, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of rigorous imprisonment for six months.

DELIRIOUS FEVER AND SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held, yesterday, at Gilder Street, on the body of a Hindu, named Saba Rama, aged fifty years, lately a labourer, employed at the Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills, residing in a chawl at that locality. The deceased had been subject to continual attacks of fever for the last fortnight, and had become delirious for the last three days. At 8 o'clock, on Saturday evening, Saba took his meal, and went to bed. At 1 o'clock, on the following morning, his wife missing him from the bed, raised an alarm, which awoke several neighbours, who made a search for the deceased but without success. The police were informed, but no trace of the man could be found, until about 5 o'clock, yesterday morning, when one of the neighbours noticed the stick belonging to deceased floating on the surface of the water in a pond near the chawl. The police were sent for and the pond was dragged, with the result that the body was recovered at about 8 a.m. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide, while under the delirium of fever, was returned by the jury.

A SINGULAR WAY OF SETTLING A PURCHASE.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Hurst charged Ram Ratton Joladin, a shop-keeper, at Kala Chowkey Road, with voluntarily causing hurt to Mahadeo Govind by means of a stick. It appears that, on Friday afternoon, the complainant went to accused's shop, offered a four-anna piece, and having bought a pice worth of sugar, demanded the balance from accused, who, however, denied having received any money. An altercation ensued, and it was alleged complainant abused accused, who went into the shop, brought out a big stick, and assaulted complainant, inflicting a wound on the head. The police came upon the scene, arrested the accused, and had complainant removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his wound was dressed. Accused, in defence, stated that complainant wanted to buy sugar on credit, but when refused this he commenced an altercation, and falling down in the struggle, was injured. The Magistrate fined accused Rs. 25, out of which Rs. 10 were ordered to be paid to the complainant by way of compensation.

CRUSHED BY A STEAM-ROLLER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, at Fanaswady, regarding the death of Harry Bhicoo, aged thirty-five years, a labourer, employed in the Road Department, Bombay Municipality, residing at Candawady. On Saturday, a steam-roller was working in the Fanaswady Street, and the deceased, with a spade on his shoulder, was walking about a yard in front of the roller to warn passers-by to keep out of the way, when he suddenly tripped and fell. Another labourer, named Balkrishna Vishnoo, at once raised an alarm, but before the driver could stop the roller, it had passed over the man's body. On the roller being backed by the driver deceased was found dead, with his head crushed and his brains bespattered on the road. The coroner was informed by witnesses that the street in question is very narrow, and that a large traffic was going on at the time of the accident. The driver, Mr. Rustomji Pestonji, was quite sober, and tried his utmost to prevent the roller from going over deceased. The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by injuries received by having been accidentally run over by a steam road-roller.

FIRE AT FRERE ROAD.

ON Saturday night, at about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the centre of one of the three rows of stable huts, belonging to fifty-three cart-drivers, and standing in parallel lines on the Port Trust ground, on Frere Road, near Musafirkhana. The three rows of sheds, which were composed of cadjans, bamboos, and other inflammable materials were divided into fifty-three compartments, all of which were utilised by cart-drivers. In each of these compartments were kept a pair of bullocks, a labour cart, a quantity of hay for the animals therein, and a naked lighted kerosine oil lamp. The fire originated in the central compartment of the front row, belonging to Anaji Gunnoo, and was caused by the bursting of the lighted kerosine oil lamp kept therein. The flames were first noticed by a man in the employ of the Port Trust, who ran to the nearest chowkey and informed the police of the outbreak; but before telephonic messages could be sent to the different fire-brigade stations the fire spread with alarming rapidity, and in a few minutes the whole range of sheds were enveloped in flames. At the time of the outbreak almost all the cart-drivers had gone to their homes to have their evening meal, but they turned up in time to save their bullocks and carts, with the exception of a woman, named Jaibai, whose one bullock, of the value of Rs. 60, was burnt to death. The materials of the sheds being so inflammable the sky was immediately lit up with a lurid glare, and it seemed to residents of other parts of the city an outbreak of a very alarming nature. Some of the steamers on noticing the ruddy colour of the sky, left their stations before they could be communicated with by means of the telephone. The steamers on arrival vigorously commenced working with a copious supply of water, available from the main. Mr. Nicolls, the head of the fire-brigade, was very early on the scene and directed the operation, which resulted in the complete suppression of the conflagration within an hour. The Divisional Police Inspector, Mr. Roberts, accompanied by Inspector Nelmes and Constable Mynn, promptly attended and kept the surging crowd away from the burning range. All the sheds, which belonged to different cart-drivers, were razed to the ground, and the damage done is estimated at Rs. 500.

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT TOWN HALL.

ON Friday evening, the military medical students of the Grant Medical College gave a variety entertainment, under the patronage of Dr. H. P. Dimmock, at the Town Hall, in aid of the Bai Motlibai and Petit Hospitals. The stage was rigged out with flags and flower-pots with military taste, and Messrs. Rose and Company, kindly lent a piano for the occasion, adding an extra zest to the entertainment. The first part of the programme consisted of an overture by two violins and a piano which was well played by Mr. A. Doyle, Mons. Bonheur, and Signor Possilino, respectively. Mr. George Evans did justice to "Mona," so did Mr. Clarde Buckingham to "Alice, where art thou?" Miss Catherine Beck's "Willie's such a tease" was unanimously encored. The second part consisted of sparks from Niggerland, and Massa, Tambo, and Bones gave a number of side-splitting jokes, to say nothing of their messman. The nigger warblings were enchanting. The "Æsculapean Medley," by the Alabama troupe, was well rendered. Mr. Willie Brumby's "Simple Pimple," with his gestures and grimaces, amused the audience. Miss Luce Bozont as Susan sang "Two Little Hearts," dancing the Barndoor with Bones during the chorus, when Miss Amy Short as Jemima waltzed with Tambo. On being loudly encored Susan sang "Maid so Sweet." Mr. William Lambert's original "I couldn't help laughing" was rendered by the author. Mr. Claude Buckingham sang "Dew Drops" in good style. Mr. Willie Brumby's "I'm another" was loudly applauded. Mr. Ernest Koinsman's "Boodle Umpa Doodle Day" was very comic. The Ghost Finale was side-splitting and sent the audience into roars of laughter. The Ghost did his part skilfully and sent Tambo and Bones off the stage. In the third part Mr. A. Doyle showed up well in his violin solo, his quiffs with his fingers and his imitation of the Jew's harp being splendid. Mr. Michael Buckingham's song in character "The Brick came down" was loudly cheered. Mr. Ernest Koinsman was very pathetic in "The Shoeblack Boy," and sent a thrill through the audience. Mr. John Vincent James as "the Nigger" had the sole object to take off the messman of the military students and so jokes about "Bald Heads," "Looks to tick Drunken Irishman," floated down the hall. Signor Possilino then played an extra piano solo in true Italian style. Mr. Lambert then re-appeared as a Marine Battalion Sergeant, and sang "Tommy Atkins." The entertainment was brought to a close about midnight. The hall was then cleared and dancing was commenced with martial vigor. The programme contained seventeen well-selected dances. Mr. Fredelis' string band played during the intervals some well-selected music.

CRICKET.

Y. M. C. A. VS. THE MARINE BATTALION.

A MATCH was played, on Saturday last, on the Cooperage, between the Y. M. C. A. Cricket Club and the Marine Battalion, which resulted in a victory for the former by four wickets and twenty-five runs, the Y. M. C. A declaring their second innings closed at the fall of their sixth wicket. Appended are the scores:—

Y. M. C. A.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
F J Clark, b Sherkhan	8	c Shaik Kassim, b Sherkhan	11
W B George, c Khan Mehter b Sherkhan	6	b Sherkhan	6
R W Lunton, b Khan Mehter ...	3	b Sherkhan	0
A J Hebert, b Khan Mehter	4	c Gonnak, b Sherkhan.	0
E Jam s, l-b-w Sherkhan ...	2	not out	11
C Aldridge, c Shaik Kassim, b Sherkhan	31	run out	0
F H Sherman, c Khan Mehter, b Sherkhan	3	c Khan Mehter, b Sherkhan	0
A D Little, run out	7	not out	5
E Sanders, c Kalnak, b Sherkhan.	2		
A P O'Brien, b Sonnak	0	did not bat	
W Court, not out	0		
Extras	0	Extras ..	7
Total ...	65	Total ..	40

MARINE BATTALION.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Pte Khan Mehter, c George, b James	5	c James	5
Peon Gonnak, c Herbert, b Clark	0	hit wt b James	0
Lt A D Creagh, b Clark	0	b Clark	10
Lce-Naik Sherkhan, c James, b Clark	1	b James	0
Lt R H Raymond, c George, b James	1	c James, b Herbert	1
Pte Kalnak, b James	0	run out	3
Pte Sonnak, c Court, b James..	0	b James	0
Lt A Waller, b Clark	0	b James	3
Pte Shaik Kassim, b Clark	0	not out	0
Lce-Naik Pandnak, not out ...	4	run out	1
Boy Laknak, b James	5	b James	0
Extras	3	Extras ..	13
Total ..	12	Total ..	42

ISLAM GYMKHANA VS. THE B. B. & C. I. C. CLUB.

THIS match was played in splendid weather, on the Islam Gymkhana ground, on Saturday, resulting in a victory for the home team by forty-six runs. Nizamudin, a new member of the Islam team, made his 19 in good style, and promises to be a useful and steady batsman. For the visitors Cooper's bowling was effective. A new pitch for cricket is in course of preparation at the Islam Gymkhana, and is expected to be available by August next. The following are the scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Ali N Tyabji, c Owen, b Cooper	10
Nizamudin, c Hildreth, b Cooper	19
Ismail Ahmadi, run out	9
H C Tyabji, c Robinson, b Cooper	7
Ibrahim Rahimtoola, b Counsell	1
M S Kazerani, b Counsell	0
Reza H Khan, c Collins, b Counsell	3
Shafi C Tyabji, self out	12
Aiban, b Collins	3
Sherif Dowjee, not out	12
Hussain, b Collins	8
Extras	8
Total ..	93

B. B. AND C. I. CRICKET CLUB.

Cooper, b Abbon	6
Collins, c Sherif, b S Hussain	0
Owen, b S Hussain	3
Counsell, b S Hussain	2
Tittle, b S Hussain	9
Peyton, b S Hussain	3
Hanson, c and b Abban	1
Hildreth, b S Hussain	4
Robinson, b Abban	3
Shaller, not out	2
Aratoon, b Abban	3
Extras	11
Total ..	47

ABOUT sixty Logaris (including women and children) have been deported from Kabul to Peshawar, where they were expected to arrive about four days ago. The party includes several refugees who had lately been allowed to return to Kabul from India by the permission of the Amir.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams other. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

A DISPUTE ABOUT LIGHT AND AIR.

MANOEL HENRIQUES VS JOSEPH AUGUSTINO CHAVES.

THE plaintiff, a Portuguese inhabitant, residing in Nigowdi Stree, Girgaum, brought this suit to have it declared that the windows to the west of his house were ancient windows and entitled to easement of light and air over the defendant's premises; that the defendant might be restrained by an injunction from erecting his new building in such a way as to materially interfere with the light and air hitherto enjoyed by him, and for such other relief as the court might deem fit. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. J. J. Guzdar and Mr. Scott, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, appeared for the defendant.

The plaint stated that the plaintiff is the owner of a house in Nigowdi Street, Girgaum. The house is old, and consists of a ground floor and an upper floor. To the west of his house is the defendant's property, on which, until recently there stood a house consisting of a ground floor and a loft. To the west of the plaintiff's house there are a cook-room, a bed-room, and a privy, each having a window which are ancient windows, and have for more than twenty years past enjoyed light and air without interruption. The defendant had commenced to build a house on his old site, but nearer to the plaintiff's house. The new house is intended to be much higher than the old house, and would, if allowed to be completed, wholly obstruct all direct light and air from coming to the plaintiff's windows. The windows were the only windows in the several rooms, and if they were allowed to be obstructed, the plaintiff's property would be seriously inconvenienced and much depreciated in value.

The defendant denied building the house nearer to the plaintiff's house so as to obstruct light and air coming to the windows of the plaintiff. By the plan submitted and approved by the Municipality, he proposed to erect a storey over his privy and bath-room, and to build his house opposite the plaintiff's cook-room window and a part of his bath-room window of the original height. From the plan it would appear that the light and air coming to the plaintiff's windows would not be interfered with. By the new building the plaintiff would get more light over the defendant's new house than he used to enjoy over his old house. He denied that he had done or intended to do anything that would injure the plaintiff's property or deprive him of the ancient light and air. Under the circumstances he prayed that the suit be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A GOVERNMENT PEON.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case, in which Narayen Crushna Paradkar, a peon, employed in the Revenue Department of the Secretariat, residing on the second floor of a house in an cart, near Cowasji Patel Tank Road, charged Mahadeo and his brother, Nana Ragoji Umbre, living in an cart, at Girgaum Back Road, with assaulting him on two occasions. Mr. Velinker appeared for the prosecution, and stated that the accused, who were said to be notorious characters, having no employment, bore enmity towards his client. The first accused, Mahadeo, twice met complainant on the road and threatened that he would some day or other smash his head. Unfortunately, there was no one close by to hear what Mahadeo said to complainant, who, since that time, had become greatly alarmed. At one time complainant was pointed out to a hired man by one of the accused's brothers, while he was going to his master's bungalow, at Malabar Hill, the action being witnessed by his master's groom who was then accompanying him. On the next day, at about 10 p.m., both accused in company of some hired persons proceeded to complainant's house and assaulted him with sticks. The peon raised an alarm, when accused and his companions ran away. On the following morning, a report was made to the police, but on the same evening, complainant while going to his master's place on business was again assaulted by the two accused with sticks, sustaining a cut on his head. The matter was again reported to the police, who referred complainant to a court of law, and hence the present proceedings.

The evidence for the prosecution having been recorded, the first accused in his defence stated that it was a false charge got up against him by complainant, at the instigation of a Government official whom he named, and who had also sent a clerk from the Secretariat to watch the proceedings. Accused could prove that he never struck the peon. He produced a post-card, written to him by his brother, from Chittapore, in the Ratnagherry district, and bearing date 27th May, 1894, to show that his brother, the second accused, could not have been in Bombay on the day of the alleged assault. He then produced two witnesses to prove his innocence, and asked for a postponement on the ground that he had other witnesses, who were not present in court.

His Worship refused the application, and sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 15, while the second man was discharged.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 12TH TO 18TH JUNE.)

EXPORTS.

Loodiana s, [Bombay]—3,351 cwts cotton unpressed, 150 cwts wool unpressed, 6,210 cwts wheat, 1,069 cwts jowaree and 117 cwts barley.

Kola s, [Bombay]—417 cwts cotton unpressed, 111 cwts wool unpressed, 80 cwts rapeseed &c, 3,443 cwts wheat, 157 cwts barley, 2.5 corges skins, 3,890 lbs tea for transhipment to London.

Bahaduri s, [Bombay]—1,908 cwts cotton unpressed, 255 cwts wool unpressed, and 7 cwts rice.

Karagola s, [Bombay]—620 cwts cotton unpressed, 137 cwts rapeseed, 3,887 cwts wheat, and 146 cwts barley and 1,305 corges skins.

Acobeer s, [Havre]—71,261 cwts rapeseed &c, and 4,000 cwts gingellyseed.

Bahaduri s, [Bombay]—1,517 cwts cotton unpressed, 168 cwts wool unpressed, 308 cwts mutter and 293 cwts barley.

IMPORTS.

City of Khios s, [Liverpool via Bombay]—150 pieces white goods [foreign].

Condos s [Hull]—450 pieces grey goods [foreign].

Lorenzo s, [Hull via Bombay]—5,000 lbs grey yarns [foreign]

City of London s, [Liverpool via Bombay]—4,286 pieces white goods [foreign], 2,859 pieces prints [foreign].

Branksome Hall s, [Liverpool]—900 pieces grey goods [foreign], 2,434 pieces white goods [foreign], 477 pieces prints [foreign].

Dwarka s [Bombay]—330 pieces white goods [foreign], 3,705 pieces

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed Property at Carnac Bunder, known as Ripon Iron Works.

Unless previously sold by Private Sale, Messrs. Bennett & Co. will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of Bai Ayshabai, widow of Ebrahim Haji Jackaria and guardian of the property of her minor sons, Sooi Mahomed Ebrahim & Mahomed Hoosan Ebrahim, the undermentioned property. The said Ayeshabai has obtained the sanction of the High Court of Bombay for the sale of the said proper y.

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuages, tenements, & buildings now standing & being thereon situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,419·6·0 square yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards, the north by Ahmedabad Street, on or towards the south by the road through which the Carnac Bunder sidings pass, on or towards the east by Frere Road, and on or towards the west partly by vacant land in the possession of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, and partly by the property belonging to James Donald or his assignee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3188, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Donald & Co. and are now in the occupation of the heirs of the late Ebrahim Haji Jackaria.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Ardeshir Hormusjee, and Dinshah, Solicitors for the vendor, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO

Bombay, June 25, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

A quantity of hous hold furniture consisting of sofas, chairs, tables, wardrobes, chest of drawers, easy chairs, teapoys, marbletop tables and chiffoniers.

1 mahogany square pianoforte by Schroder.
23 cut alabaster globes for electric arc lamps
25 cases each 1 doz pints Masonic bitters.
40 dozen roller skins.

On account and at the risk of Mrs. Austin—11 boxes trimmings and 8 boxes veiling.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor H. B. Damonia—

123	17—1 case German-silver sheets quality "Best Best."		
FC & Co.	18—1	"	"
	19—1	"	"

On account and at the risk of defaulting indentor Allibhoy Ismailjee, Abdool Rehman Street.—

B K & B	48—1 case	12½	doz. copying books.
18918	49—1 "	12½	" "
B K & B	50—1 case	12½	doz. copying books, foolscap size.
18919	51—1 "	12½	" " "

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong-built office shigram.
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 strong-built victoria.
1 strong-built dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD ORNAMENTS

Under instructions from Mr. Muncherjee Bomanjee, the Committee appointed by the High Court, of the estate of Dhanoobai Vanmalidas, an adjudged lunatic, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., the following ornaments:—

Gold ornaments, consisting of dora, hiracunthee, sankli, waist chain, sakles, chandanhar, chinelbar, jarani, bangri, googri, danani bangree, vala, kaliu, mohunmalla, kuda, patli, valiu, kadil, chandanthoori, thekrachoodi, tundora, rakhri, mungotha, vedha, pochis, set with diamonds, emeralds, and rubies, thalias, takli, tachela, kakni, bracelets, horsemans, ganthan, toolsi patiketakkevda, Hoolin finger rings, &c. &c.

The property is on view.

OUTRIGHT SALE OF SUPERIOR WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

3 cases superior woollen cloth just landed ex s. s. Carthage, consisting of fancy trowserings, Scotch tweed, superior mixed worsted, fancy worsted, black worsted serge, checked worsted, fancy, black corkscrew, worsted solid brown, worsted Vicuna serge, light mixed hopsack worsted, bird's eye mixed worsted, fancy mixed worsted, west fancy, silk mixed superfine, black twill worsted, &c.

The pieces which are from 10 to 15 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers and are now on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Catholic Chapel, the valuable and handsome black and teak dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, glass and crockery, sweet-toned Cantab Resonante square pianoforte, by Rose and Co., first-rate oil paintings, table ornaments, windproof lamps, vulcanizing machines, rubber stamp making, sundry implements, substantial glass-door cupboards, etc., the property of G. H. BLOOMFIELD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, in the bungalow lately in the occupation of Rajah of Lathi, the valuable and handsome dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Rose and Co. strong-built victoria, wind proof lamps, Brussels carpets, rich table ornaments, oleographs, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF 2 CASES NEW FANCY PRINTS.

On MONDAY, the 2nd prox. at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the consigned and on account and at the risk of Madohrai Shrikishen, Delhi.

F C M—5823-25—2 cases; each 60 pieces 30-31 inches new fancy prints.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, June 25, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF TWO TEMPORARY CHAWLS.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esq., C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell for removal by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., at Paltan Road, Bori Bunder (behind the Crawford Markets) the materials of two temporary chawls lately vacated by the Health Department and marget biggaries.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from S. Rebsch, Esq., A. M. I. C. E. Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., at the Town Custom House, consisting teak posts, trusses, purlins, rafters, railing, country tiles, beam, planks, &c.

SALE OF TEAK TRUSSES, DOORS AND WINDOWS, TIMBER, OLD IRON, &c.

Under instructions from Captain G. H. Hemming, R. E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, M. W., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., at H. M. S. Dockyard, Fort, consisting a of number of teak old trusses, purlins, scantlings, planks, gates, teak frames and windows with iron bars, plain shutters, widow shashes, wooden fencing, C. I. lamp posts with lamps, C. I. pipes, old iron scraps, semi-circular fencing with glasses, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Sale of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Chandeliers, Pier Glasses, Hall Carpets, Pictures, Utensils, Garden Plants, &c., &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Khimjee Vurdhman and others, insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., at Naraen Dabujker Road, Land's End, Malabar Hill, consisting of drawing-room sofas, chairs, easy chairs, round and side tables, pier glasses, 8, 6, and 4 light hanging chandeliers, pictures, table ornaments, hall carpets, globe and wall brackets, lamps, marble chair, iron table and benches, brass and marble figures, copper and brass utensils, garden plants, &c.

Furniture will be on view from the 25th instant.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 25, 1894.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS
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He is not a Dealer in Photographic Material, but gives all Work entrusted to him his
CAREFUL PERSONAL ATTENTION.
Terms, &c., per Return Post, Free.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of DR. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
AMERICAN DENTIST,

HAVING RETURNED from AMERICA, will shortly RE-OPEN his DENTISTRY in his Old Office, next Door, DITMAR'S Lamp Warehouse, Esplanade Road.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
(OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA)
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure; probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific; most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, LONDON.
Price List free on application.

HENRY HISCOCKS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

INVITES INSPECTION of his BAKERY which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.

N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient at Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 23.

CONSOLS advanced 1/8 per cent. in London yesterday, returning to last Tuesday's quotation of 101 1/8; and Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 108¼. The price of 4 per cent. Rupee Securities remained at 56½. Bar Silver declined in value 1/8d. per oz., say to 28 13/16d.; and, in New York, the metal was ¼ cent cheaper, at 62 7/8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88¼ dollars. In addition to the £120,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold for Bombay, already advised, the weekly shipments of Specie to India included £20,000 in Silver, to Calcutta. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 104¼ *ex-coupon*; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·15¼.

To-day, the price of Consols has receded again 1/8 per cent. to 101; and French Rentes in Paris are ¼ per cent. lower, at 100¼. About £175,000 in Gold has been paid into the Bank of England. Bar Silver is 1/16d. higher in London at 28 7/8d. per oz., and 1/8 cent dearer in New York, at 63 cents per oz., with Exchange on London unaltered; all other financial items being unchanged.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 33½s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; tone of the market quiet.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening; Surats flat; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The spot price of Mid.-Americans remained at 4 1-16d. per lb.; and the only change in quotations of East Indian Cotton was an advance of 1-16d. in Good Madras Westerns; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in the nearer positions, though unchanged in the more distant; the extreme quotations being 3 61-64d. for June-August deliveries, and 4d. for October-November. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

This afternoon, the Liverpool market closed dull; Surats flat; and Arrivals steady; with spot and arrival prices all unchanged. Sales 6,000 bales. Imports 6,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained steady.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 4,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 54,000 bales; the amount taken by consumers having been 1,000 bales less, at 58,000 bales. The Imports were 2,000 bales greater, at 26,000 bales. The total Stock, at 1,471,000 bales, had decreased during the week by 37,000 bales; and was heavier by 2,000 bales than at the same time last year, though lighter, by 138,000 bales than in 1892. The price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool was yesterday 3d. per lb. lower than on the corresponding day last year; but on a level with that ruling the year before.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 7 5-16 cents per lb.; September Futures having been one point lower, at 7·15 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales; being less than in the corresponding week in both the two preceding years, the total figures, which we give below, now showing an increase this season, compared with last, of 894,000 bales; but a decrease of 1,181,000 bales compared with the year before.

Cotton prices in New York are unchanged to-day, both spot and arrival. The Receipts at the Ports are 2,000 bales, going against 3,200 bales last year, and 1,600 bales the year before on the corresponding day. The Cotton in sight is 7,300,000 bales, compared with 7,280,000 bales visible at the end of last week.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	13,000	22,000	20,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	14,000	13,000	19,000
" " Continent	12,000	32,000	11,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,833,000	4,9 9,000	6,984,000
" exports to U. K.	2,800,000	2,147,000	3,176,000
" to Continent do.	2,228,000	1,936,000	2,443,000
" Stock in the Ports	370,000	395,000	580,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe onthe 22nd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	(not recd.)	3,075,990	3,540,710
" " Surats		289,150	463,430

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Stock in Liverpool	1,471,000	1,468,920	1,639,400
" London	(not recd.)	6,000	9,000
American Afloat	30,000	25,000	45,000
East Indian "	11,000	5,000	30,000
Total		1,504,920	1,693,400
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 1-16d.	4 7-16d.	4 1-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3½d.	3½d.	3 7-16d.
Difference	13-16d.	9-16d.	5-8d.

Nothing, whatever, has been done for export to-day in our local Cotton market, in which the tone has remained steady, while prices are unchanged. The Mills have bought 1,750 bales, consisting of 600 Julgaum, at Rs. 170-81; 400 Barsee, at Rs. 190-93; 200 Bengal, at Rs. 169; 150 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 175½; and 100 each of Indore, at Rs. 174; Untna, at Rs. 175½; Khundwa, at Rs. 179; and Dhulia, at Rs. 147 per candy. *Wheat* has been firm in tone to-day, though only a moderate export business has transpired. The price of *Delhi* has advanced half anna per cwt., and we now quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4	3 0	per cwt.
Do. 85	" 4	1 0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 3	13 6	"
Red Delhi	" 3	6 0	"
Hard Yellow	" 3	14 6	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 3	11 0	"
Hard Red	" 3	8 0	"

SEEDS.—With less favourable advices from the other side, demand in this market from shippers has fallen off a good deal to-day, and only a moderate business has been reported, the feeling, however, remaining steady at a decline of one anna per cwt. in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, making our quotations stand as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-14-0 to Rs. 8-0-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-2-0 to " 6-4-0 "
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-0-0 to " 6-2-0 "
Do. Red do...	" 5-14-0 to " 6-1-0 "

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,922 bales.
Wheat	1,452 cwts.
Linseed	11,917 "
Rapeseed	6,484 "
Poppyseed	808 "
Groundnuts	4,421 "
Rice	26,517 "

FREIGHTS are dull. There is no fresh business passing, and hardly any demand for tonnage except at much below current rates.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 1 1-32d. Telegraphic and Demand for Bank remittance ready and forward, at which we heard of little or no enquiry; and at 1s. 1 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but as usual on a Saturday, with but few Merchants' Bills offering, though 1-32d. lower than this was practicable the market closing quiet but steady as follows.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 1-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 1-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 1-16d. "
Credits do.	1s. 1 1-8 to 5-32d. "
Francs do.	1·38 to 1-38¼ "

the rate for Bank remittance being the same ready and forward for each medium.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Opening at 104¾ for Money and the near Account, the rate for Fours advanced 1-16 to ¼ per cent. in a quiet but steady market, closing quotations being 104⅞ for cash; 104 13-16 for the near settlement; and 104⅝ for the July Account; with 102¼ named for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES have been inactive; and the only changes in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 2½ in Jamshed, and a decline of 1¼ in Maneckji Petit Mill shares; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Bombay-Burma Trading, second issue.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATRRDAY NIGHT, JUNE 23.

10 p.m. ... 82·6

SUNDAY, JUNE 24.

6 a.m.	82·3
10 a.m.	85·0
3 p.m.	83·2
6 p.m.	84·7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BRAGGE—BROOKE—May 30, at St Peter's, Brighton, J A Bragge, Esq., of Sadborow, late Capt 4th R Irish Dragoon Guards, to Florence, widow of Capt Brooke, Bengal Staff Corps, and eldest daughter of J W Hawkesworth, Esq.

STEVENS—MATHEW—June 2, at St Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Morton Stevens, Lieutenant 13th Bengal Infantry, youngest son of the late Robert Stevens, of Seal, Sevenoaks, Kent, to Mary (Mollie), third daughter of the late Deputy-Surgeon-General Theobald Mathew, Indian Medical Service.

WATSON—SMYTH—OSBORN—June 2, at S Matthias, Richmond, Surrey, George Watson Smyth, eldest son of George Watson Smyth, of Alverston House, Lee Park, Blackheath, to Constance Maud Louisa, elder daughter of Lieut-General William Osborn, I S C.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—May 27 Major-General Charles Frederick Brown, late of the Bengal Staff Corps (Retired).

CRACLOW—June 6, at Inverness, Susan Catherine, widow of Gen Henry Cracklow, of the Bombay Army, aged 76.

GRAHAM—June 1, at Heathside, Barnes, suddenly, Brigade-Surgeon Henry William Graham, India Medical Service (Ret.), aged 67.

HOOPER—May 31, at Cornwall-road, Westbourne-park, Arabella, widow of Jammes Hooper, late H E I Co's Bengal Marine, and second daughter of the late Major O G Stockenstrom, of the Cape Mounted Rifles, aged 63.

MATTHEWS—May 29, at Richmond, S W, Major Arnold Henry Ochterlony Matthews, H E I C S, aged 38.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

SCOTT—June 18, at 5 Forsyth Road, Civil Lines, Lucknow, Captain Thomas Scott, Retired, Bengal Ordnance Department, aged 72 years, 1 month and 14 days.

WINTERBOTHAM—June 20, at Auda Toda Estate, South Wynaad, Edith, the beloved wife of H B Winterbotham, aged 43.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1894.

IT is to be hoped that Sir Andrew Scoble will succeed in convincing the Secretary of State for India that it is his duty to protest against the intention to make the pensions of the widows and orphans of the Indian Civil Servants liable to the new and very onerous death-duties included in the new Budget Bill. Sir Andrew has given notice of an amendment to exempt these pensions which are for the most part the sole resource of families bereft of their bread-winner. But as experience has shown that such amendments usually lead to nothing, the mover has been well advised in recommending all concerned to make strong representations to Mr. Fowler on the subject. As Sir Andrew Scoble truly says such an impost is a tax on thrift. If the pensions be not exempted it will in the nature of things become necessary to see how the harsh and unjust impost can be evaded. It will, probably, be found that families that are not domiciled in England will not come within purview of a tax on money earned in India by long and hard service. The endeavour of Sir William Harcourt to sweep into this new and all-embracing net the property of persons living in England which is situated in the Colonies, where it is also subjected to the Colonial Death Duties, has given rise to very energetic protests. The Colonial representatives in London of the different Colonies met on June 4, at the offices of the High Commissioner of Canada with a view to addressing a remonstrance to the Chancellor of the Exchequer with reference to the proposal to include in the new estate duty the personal property in the Colonies of persons domiciled in the United Kingdom. All the Colonies were represented, and complete unanimity prevailed, though action was deferred so that some of the representatives might receive the instruction of their Governments on the subject. Sir Charles Tupper expressed the general opinion that the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is highly inexpedient, and the initiation of a policy which may produce consequences as grave as they are apparently unexpected. Further evidence of the strength of colonial feeling on the question was afforded at a meeting of the Parliamentary Colonial Party, presided over by Sir Charles Dilke in one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons, to hear addresses from Sir John Hall, late Premier of New Zealand, and the Hon'ble R. O'Connor, late Attorney-General for New South Wales. Sir John Hall, with reference to the Budget proposals affecting the Colonies, said that he placed the estate duty in the same category as the tax which lost Great Britain the United States of America. He denounced it as a departure from the fundamental principle, that when the mother country gave her dependencies self-government she should not interfere with their taxation—a sound principle which should also extend to India. The proposal, he truly said, is far-reaching, for if death duties be imposed on the Colonies there is nothing to prevent the imposition of other duties as well. Mr. O'Connor spoke to the same effect and pointed out that what it is proposed to do will have the effect of deterring people from investing money in the Colonies, and he characterised the proposal as an attempt to do by a side-wind what should only have been done after consultation with the Colonies. It would be satisfactory to know whether the proposal to clip the pensions of the widows and children drawing Indian pensions has been made with or without consultation with the Government of India.

THE Congo question seems likely to become acute. The despatch of French troops to the territories of the Upper Ubanghi is intended to vindicate the claim of France to that region which has been contested by Belgium, or rather, by the Congo Free State for some years past. The difference became accentuated by the unexpected disclosure of the Convention of the 12th May, leasing to Great Britain the strip of territory between the Albert Edward Lake and Lake Tanganyika, and the negotions in progress were broken off. The facts respecting the Upper Ubanghi controversy, as they appear to the French Government, were set forth in the long and carefully-prepared State document read by M. Hanotaux, the new Foreign Minister to the Chamber of Deputies on the 7th instant, setting forth the grounds of the protest made by France against the provisions of the Convention in question. Difficulties respecting the region arose in 1884, and became so complicate that they nearly led to the appointment of an arbitrator; but in 1887, at the instance of King Leopold, a Convention was concluded by which the spheres of France and the Congo State were to be separated by the Ubanghi, and then by the fourth parallel. It appears that M. Bourré, the French Minister at Brussels, accepted as correct maps shown him by a Belgian staff officer, "who in order to induce the French Government to sign the said Convention, stated that the free zone beyond the fourth degree in which we could extend ourselves, exceeded the territory ceded by us to the Congo State. We have, however, encountered obstacles to our extension in this direction. In spite of the clearness of the engagements, agents of the Free State at the end of 1890 invaded the territories reserved to us. This was at first attributed to a mistake, especially as on our protesting the Congo Government drew back the posts which it had established in our territories." But the encroachments, it is alleged, were soon renewed, and an attempt was made to justify them by new geographical arguments intended to enable the Convention of 1887, "the signing of which was regretted." Remonstrances were made at Brussels, but according to M. Hanotaux the negotiations were conducted with great moderation in the belief that the friendly relations with Belgium would continue. M. Cassimir-Perier proposed arbitration; to which objections were raised, and while negotiations were still in progress there suddenly came the official news of the Convention of May 12. Under these circumstances, the Foreign Minister informed the Chamber that it became necessary for France to take defensive measures; "and in the first instance it is necessary to ascertain what is passing in the disputed region and to consolidate our *de facto* position there." The Forces required to guard the French posts were already on the spot, and others were ordered to join them: "France has both the will and the means to make her rights respected." These reinforcements have now apparently arrived under the command of the Governor who was directed "to leave France for the Congo by the next steamer to lead on this organization and inquiry." It looks as if Major Monteil is destined to be the Komaroff of an African Penjdeh.

THE report of the Indian Patents Department shows that in the past year the arrangement by which the Inventions and Designs office was placed under the superintendence of the officer in charge of the Mathematical Imperial Department of the Survey of India continued in force. But the distance which separated the Patents office from the Survey office has always been an objection to the continuance of this arrangement. Therefore, with a view to the greater convenience of the public, advantage has been taken of the appointment of an Imperial officer to the charge of the Imperial Libraries in the Secretariat buildings to arrange for the control of the Patents office from the commencement of 1894, by an official whose duties are conducted under the same roof. And that officer is Professor G. W. Forrest, late of the Bombay Educational Department. The question has from time to time been raised as to the extent to which the preliminary examination contemplated by the Patents Act is either necessary or desirable. In England and in most European countries, as the report shows, it is considered sufficient to advertise applications for exclusive privilege without initiating any investigation of their novelty by the State, whereas in America and Germany a preliminary enquiry is in cases of doubt both permitted and encouraged. The Government of India hold the view that the examination authorized by the Indian enactment is, as a rule, expedient in those cases where the invention is likely to affect industries in which the interests of the more ignorant classes of the population or State operations, such as the working of railways undertaken on behalf of the public are concerned. Subject to the above considerations it is shown that the policy which guides the present administration of the Act contemplates the expeditious disposal of applications for protection, the curtailment of preliminary investigation, and, in cases in which the interests of those classes of the general community who are unable to protect themselves, are not directly concerned, less exigence in demanding enquiry as to novelty than in cases in which public interests require protection. The number of cases referred for opinion on novelty to the Public Works Department during the year fell, while the number referred to experts on payment of fees rose—due to the fact that the increasing amount of work thrown upon officers of Government was found to interfere with their ordinary duties. The Government of India accordingly resolved that cases connected with mechanical inventions should, when calling for investigation, be in future, ordinarily referred to non-official experts and not to officers of the State departments. An important amendment to the Patents Act was contemplated early in the year, namely, the adoption of a section of the English Patents Act, but this had to be abandoned as there is no provision in the Indian Act for the registration of trade marks. Inventive genius in India during the past year was more than usually assertive, and applications were made for thirty-nine more patents than in the previous twelve months. Two hundred and fifty-three specifications were filed during the year, and thirty-nine applications made for the registration of the designs.

IN Military and Naval circles at home, there has been some further discussion of Herr Dowe's bullet-proof cuirass. The inventor has given a special demonstration of its qualities, by command, before the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family. It has also been subjected to some further and more severe tests by experts at the Alhambra Theatre. Herr Dowe has allowed himself to be made a target for shots by the Service and Lee-Metford rifles, and protected by the cuirass showed no signs of inconvenience therefrom. It has also been fired at with a sheet of plate-glass placed behind it, and the glass has suffered no damage. Mr. Hiram Maxim, who claimed to have invented a cuirass which was superior to Herr Dowe's, and of which he gave a somewhat unsatisfactory demonstration at the Maxim Gun Works at Erith, has admitted that the secret of his bullet-proof contrivance is a steel plate. He maintained that Herr Dowe's cuirass contained a steel or iron plate also, and that it was impossible to construct any bullet-proof guard without one. Herr Dowe has denied that there is either iron or steel in his cuirass, and has offered to sell it to Mr. Maxim that he may dissect it, and "take a lesson in his profession," the condition being that Herr Dowe will forfeit the purchase-money if either steel or iron be found in it. Mr. Maxim's reply is that if not steel, there is some other hard metal in the cuirass, possibly a compound of nickel, copper, or silver. Herr Dowe has further denied that there are any knife-blades in his cuirass, and therefore it is not constructed in accordance with the invention registered twelve months ago. Mr Maxim has sold his cuirass to the Royal Aquarium for seven shillings and sixpence, and Herr Dowe demonstrates the properties of the cuirass the secret of which he wisely keeps to himself nightly at the Alhambra. For show purposes both are drawing well, but as regards the metal question it has been remarked by some one with a taste for slang that there is most "tin" in Herr Dowe's.

THE sanitary authorities at Marseilles have announced that quarantine will be enforced against vessels arriving from Hong Kong if any deaths from plague have occurred during the voyage. Marseilles is more than four thousand miles further from Hong Kong than we are in Bombay, but no such announcement has been deemed necessary in this port. Of course it goes without saying that if a vessel arrived in harbour on board which a case of plague had occurred on the voyage that she would be placed under observation. But it is altogether unlikely that on well-appointed steamers the plague could survive a voyage of thousands of miles in the open sea. When the Jewish population of Bagdad had been more than decimated by an outbreak of the plague, the epidemic ceased in a few days, when what was left of the stricken population was removed to an encampment a few miles out in the desert. Plague is a filth disease, and depends for its pabulum on an environment of filth and foul air. It may be of use to recall in this connection the experience of Barno Larrey, the famous French surgeon, who accompanied Bonaparte's expedition to Syria nearly a century ago. He observed that when all around were dying of plague, the oil-merchants and their porters enjoyed complete immunity. Turning this observation to account he anointed himself with oil daily and advised others to follow his example. Though in constant attendance on the French soldiers suffering from the plague, he escaped the disease, which is unquestionably highly contagious in the conditions suitable to it.

THE latest development of Manchester Ship Canal Enterprise is the establishment of a new regular line of steamers between Manchester and the Persian Gulf, *via* the Suez Canal, taking goods for transhipment to Bagdad, and with liberty to call at Jeddah and other ports. Messrs. Dessen Brothers and Co., of 5, Billiter-street, London, have announced their intention of promoting these sailings, and will, we learn, shortly put a steamer on the loading berth at Manchester. The pioneer ste

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE DUCHESS OF YORK.

LONDON, JUNE 23, MIDNIGHT.

H. R. H. the Duchess of York was safely delivered of a son to-night.

The mother and child are both doing well.

JUNE 24, AFTERNOON.

Latest bulletins respecting H. R. H. the Duchess of York and infant state that they are both doing well.

THE HUNGARIAN CIVIL MARRIAGE BILL.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Hungarian Magnates have finally passed the Civil Marriage Bill by a majority of thirty-five.

THE KHEDIVE.

The Khedive has started for Constantinople, and Nubar Pacha will be Regent during his absence.

ATTITUDE OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

The relations between Japan and China are at present strained in consequence of the Japanese troops remaining in the Corea, four thousand of them being at Chemulpo, and fifteen hundred at Seoul.

JUNE 23.

Advices from the Corea State that the Chinese fleet has arrived at Chemulpo.

GERMANY AND THE CONGO TREATY.

JUNE 23, MIDNIGHT.

The statement already telegraphed that an agreement had been arrived at between Great Britain and Germany and that the former abandons the clause in the Congo Treaty regarding the country between Tanganyika and Albert Edward Nyanza is officially confirmed.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH FRANCE.

The negotiations with France regarding the Congo Treaty still continue, but an agreement is likely to be less easy than in the case of Germany.

FRANCE SENDING A LARGE FORCE TO THE CONGO FRONTIER.

Meanwhile the French Government are sending a large force under Major Monteil to the Ubanghi region where the Congo State is strongly posted.

There is a long-standing friction between the French and the Congolese thereabouts.

THE HONGKONG PLAGUE.

Steps are being taken at San Francisco and Vancouver to medically inspect all arrivals from China.

QUARANTINE AT MARSEILLES.

Quarantine is enforced at Marseilles on arrivals from Hong Kong, if any deaths have taken place on board during the voyage.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Middlesex has beaten Surrey by six wickets.

THE AMERICAN GOLD RESERVE.

The large efflux of gold from New York continues, and the Reserve in the Treasury is now forty millions below the limit. There is a talk of another issue of bonds.

DREADFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN WALES.

An explosion took place at a coal mine near Pontypridd to-night.

Two hundred and sixty of the miners are entombed.

JUNE 24.

So far eighty-six bodies have been recovered from the mine at Pontypridd, and seventeen men have been rescued. One hundred and twenty miners are still below, but explorers are working to bring them to the surface.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

PARIS, JUNE 22.

The Siamese Ambassador here has notified that his Government intends loyally to execute the whole of the Treaty with France and the annexed Convention.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The death is announced of General George Leckie.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE TO RAILWAY SERVANTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 23.

Orders have been issued by the Government of India enabling the Guaranteed Railway Companies to grant exchange compensation allowance to their employes.

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

It is unlikely that legislation, in connection with the C. D. question will be undertaken by the Government of India, pending full enquiries as to what measures are most likely to prove effective in safeguarding the health of the British soldiers without offending the susceptibilities of the purity agitators.

CAMP SUPPLIES.

The Government of the N.-W. Provinces has issued an open letter to Commissioners and Magistrates as to the principles of procedure to be followed in the matter of Russud, which is left in the hands of the Collector, at the beginning of each touring season to issue instructions to his tehsildars as to the collection of supplies for the camps of officers who will be on tour. All such supplies are to be paid for on a strictly ready-money principle.

THE BUDAON DACOITS.

Five of the Budaon dacoits including their notorious leader, Bijaisingh, have appealed to the Allahabad High Court, against the sentences of death and transportation passed on them by the Sessions Judge of Budaon. The appeals have been rejected and the sentences confirmed. Bijaisingh with three others suffer the extreme penalty, and Charansingh transportation for life.

THE ANDAMAN OYSTER BEDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

It has been decided not to undertake, at present, any investigation of the oyster beds adjoining the Andaman Islands.

GOLD IN BURMA.

Government have practically decided to take no present action in connection with Dr. King's report on the gold mines in Burma, and further examinations will now probably take place next season.

THE RAILWAY BILL.

The Railway Bill will not be disposed of now till the Calcutta Session, as the calls for legislation are very numerous.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 24.

A crowded meeting was held in Poona, on Sunday evening, by the Sarvajanik Sabha, to protest against the recent decision of the Secretary of State, regarding the simultaneous examination, and adopt a memorial to the Home Government, urging that effect be given to the resolution on the subject passed by the House of Commons. Rao Bahadur Kirtane was in the chair. The first resolution was to the effect "that in the opinion of the meeting the recent decision of the Secretary of State on the subject of the simultaneous examinations is in the highest degree unsatisfactory; moreover, it is entirely inconsistent with the pledges given to the Natives of India of this country." (2) "This meeting gives expression to its emphatic conviction that the recently constituted Provincial Service falls far short of the legitimate expectations of the Indian people. By holding simultaneous examinations in England, India will alone satisfy their just aspirations." The matter of sending a memorial to Parliament was also adopted, which stated that the prestige of the British Government would suffer considerably if the impression gained ground that the House of Commons resolutions could be safely overridden by the House of Commons. The memorialists submit that the House of Commons alone should be the final arbiter of the policy of the Government in this country by England. Anglo-Indian officials have recently shown much impatience of the control of the Parliament. The meeting asks the Government to override their objections, because it would be a grave misfortune if Anglo-Indians became absolute.

A VALEDICTORY MEETING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 22.

The Khoja community of Calcutta held a meeting at Mr. Fazulbhoy Meheralli Chinoy's office, this afternoon, presided over by Mr. Suchedina Kallian, of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Company, and a resolution was unanimously passed that an address be forwarded to Mr. Cassimbhoy Ebrahim, of Bombay, for his benevolence in instituting an orphanage at Bombay for Khoja orphans.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JUNE 22.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3¼
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	101 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	56¼
Bar Silver	28 13-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	54,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	26,000	"
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,471,000	"
" Surats	30,000	"

THE INDIAN COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

An important meeting of the Indian Mining Association was held on wednesday afternoon at the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce at which Mr. Grundy, Her Majesty's Inspector of Mines in India, was present by invitation. The Coal interests were influentially represented, the chair being occupied by Mr. Gray, Secretary of the Bengal Coal Company, who in opening the proceedings stated his views on the subject of a Mines Act such as was evidently in contemplation by the Home Government. He strongly objected to interference in the matter of labour, and any prohibition to women and children working as miners amounted, in his opinion, to a serious hindrance. Mr. Allan Arthur, of Finlay Muir Co., said the Association had one desire, that was to be left alone. People who had been instrumental in this attack on the coal industry lost sight of the fact that in so doing they also crippled every industry in this country that was dependent on coal. It made him blush to think there were people at home who in their selfishness did not hesitate to go such lengths, and this latest attempt to hinder them in the matter of mining labour was like stabbing a man in the back. Mr. Cable, of Bird and Co., among other remarks estimated that in the increased cost of male adult labour, owing to any enforced idleness among women and children the cost of coal would amount to one rupee more per ton. Other speakers who followed in the same strain were Mr. Simson, of Kilburn and Co., Mr. Gemmel, of Balmer Laurie and Co., and Babu Ram Chunder Banerjee, a private owner of coal properties. The Babu gave his reasons for thinking that at the present day there was all the more need for the earnings of children to supplement those of adult miners.

Dr. King, of the Geological Department, who was present by invitation, was of opinion that mining in this country could very well go on without a Mines Act. It appeared to him nevertheless that such an Act would be introduced, though he deprecated interference with labour.

The following resolution was then unanimously carried:—That while this Association will not oppose any well considered and competently devised rules and regulations calculated to improve the safety of the mines, it desires to express very emphatically its disapproval of any attempt to interfere with the labour which works in or about such mines.

A second resolution was to the effect that the Chamber of Commerce be asked to obtain from Government an assurance that legislation will not be introduced before the coal owners have had an opportunity of seeing Mr. Grundy's report, and expressing their views thereon.

RAILWAY PROJECTS IN MADRAS.

The various railway projects in which Madras is interested are at present in a state of suspense and there is not much to be said about them that has not been said before. There are a few points, however, which require notice. Taking the West Coast first, the sanction of the Secretary of State has, we now learn, not yet been formally given to Mr Gale's Syndicate to construct the Calicut Cannanore line. But both the Madras Government and the Government of India have favourably reviewed the Syndicate's proposals. The Madras Railway Company at first supported the proposals, but it has since addressed the Secretary of State for permission to undertake the construction itself, and the Madras Government has expressed a decided preference for the work being carried out by the Madras Railway. This apparently is the reason why definite orders from the India Office have been delayed.

As regards the Madras-Ennore and Ennore-Bezvada railway projects it is impossible yet to say when sanction for their construction may be expected. The Madras Government has received no reply to its last communication to the Government of India on the subject. But the short length from Madras to Ennore, which could be constructed in six months and which is expected to prove remunerative from the very first, thanks to the salt traffic and suburban passenger traffic, will probably be sanctioned at once and work on it begun without delay. As regards the Bezvada Masulipatam line the Madras Government would prefer to see it undertaken as part and parcel of the Madras Bezvada broad gauge line, and it is only in the event of the final decision being unfavourable to a broad-gauge extension that the Madras Government would let the branch be constructed as a narrow-gauge extension of the Southern Mahratta Railway. There can be no doubt that if this latter course were decided on, the traffic prospects of the East Coast Railway would be materially and irrevocably damaged. The East Coast Railway authorities and the Madras Chamber of Commerce have both entered a strong protest against such a suicidal policy, and supported as they are by the Government of Madras, we have little doubt that Masulipatam will be connected with a broad-gauge and not a narrow-gauge line. Of course the Southern Mahratta Railway, "the Octopus of the South," is anxious to stretch an arm to the Coromandel sea coast and thus extend its line from the Bay of Bengal to the Arabian Sea, but it would develop no new traffic by the Masulipatam line that would not be developed by the Madras-Calcutta Railway, and to take the traffic from the latter and give it to the former without any corresponding advantage to the merchant and producer would be the height of folly on the part of Government. The bribe which the Southern Mahratta Company holds out is the construction of this extension from its own resources without a guarantee. But Government will no doubt look farther ahead than the present and will set the future loss on the State line against the immediate advantage offered by the guaranteed Company.—*Madras Mail.*

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 8.

Place au Ladas! Everybody and everything have had to make way this week for the hero of the Derby and his lucky owner. How completely the sober, steady British public has been under the spell of the famous colt was strikingly exemplified on Monday at the great public school, where "grateful science still adores Her Henry's holy shade." Having entertained the head of Eton College at his Queen's Birthday banquet, it was only natural that Lord Rosebery should be invited to the Fourth of June celebration and that he should accept. That some allusion should be made to another "celebration," in which the Prime Minister was interested, might also have been expected, and the word has been afforded the spectacle of the venerable Provost of Eton passing his benediction on the principal sporting event of the year. Well might the jubilant Premier in tones of mock solemnity observe that he never expected to hear the Provost of Eton congratulate a past pupil on his prospects of winning the Derby. If the Primate and the whole bench of Bishops had intimated their intention of driving down to Epsom it would have been accepted as a matter of course, except by the custodians of the Nonconformist Conscience, of whom more anon. Curiously enough the race resulted exactly as the majority of the "prophets" predicted, the favourites taking the order in which they were placed by most of the sporting tipsters. Lord Rosebery led his colt on to the course, and after the race took it into the weighing enclosure, where he received an extraordinary ovation from a greater crowd of spectators than has been seen at the Derby before, the spectators breaking through the barriers to see and cheer him. The Prince of Wales was among the first to congratulate the Earl on his triumph. The scene on the Downs after Ladas passed the winning post by all accounts defies description. "The crowd," says an eye-witness, "cheered and struggled and shouted; stiff-backed officers threw their silk hats into the air like schoolboys; women's voices from the boxes cheered with the men's; the course from the paddock to the bell was a mass of men closely packed, everyone of them shouting himself hoarse." Such enthusiasm has never been seen at the Epsom or in any other race-course in our time; and it may be contrasted with what occurred at Chantilly on Sunday, when M. Ephrussi, the owner of Gospadar, winner of the Grand Prix de Paris, was within an ace of being lynched by an infuriated mob. The altogether extraordinary demonstration of Wednesday was a tribute to Lord Rosebery's popularity as a typical English sportsman who, whatever some of his critics may say about the uncertainty of the political views he expresses, does run his horses straight. "Ladas" has now won both the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby (£5,000 to the winner). It is also entered for the St. Leger, and should the colt be successful in that race also it will have broken the record of the English race-course. Not only with turfites but among the general public. Lord Rosebery's victory has certainly been a strikingly popular one: the *Times* congratulates him on the "only success" he has yet scored, pointing out that in politics he has yet to win his spurs. As nothing succeeds like success, there are many who hold that the triumph of the Prime Minister on the race-course will strengthen the position of the Government. We are told that they will gain 100,000 votes, but that, of course, is rather a wild prediction. Before the race there were not a few head shakings, and predictions were hazarded, even amongst Liberals, that should Ladas not win, the Government's position would be further weakened, and it would be an unfavourable omen for them. On the other hand, although Lord Rosebery has secured a popular triumph, through being the possessor of a good horse, there is an uncomfortable feeling among his Nonconformist supporters, who cannot reconcile themselves to the idea of following a leader whose chief laurels are won on the turf. At the Eton function Lord Rosebery took the opportunity of saying in answer to representations that he mentioned had reached him from various sources, one of them only the previous day from the energetic Secretary of the Anti-Gambling Society, that he felt no vestige of shame in possessing a good horse. If he thought he would silence his unco' guid supporters by this characteristically smart but rather evasive defence, he reckoned without his host for the protest have become louder and louder every day. The correspondence columns of the Liberal press are filled with remonstrances from the men who modestly call themselves the backbone of the party of which Lord Rosebery is the leader. A Mr. Ambrose Shepherd declares that he and his friends will not long "tolerate a racing Premier," and the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, who is always to the fore, endorses this opinion, as representing the sentiments of the masses of "progressive Nonconformists." Moreover, the Rev. Dr. Parker, addressing one of the Jubilee Meetings of the Young Men's Christian Association indulged in some sarcastic observations at Lord Rosebery's expense. Though he did not in so many words denounce the "ostentatious way" in which the Premier identifies himself with the "carnival of rascality," as Mr. Price Hughes calls it, the oracle of the City Temple said that "the time would come when the Prime Minister of England would be an example to the young men of the Empire." Even among Lord Rosebery's own people at Edinburgh there are searchings of heart. A Liberal paper in Scottish capital exclaims, "What a contrast between Gladstone cultivating Horace, and Rosebery cultivating his betting book. Mr. Stead," the Ministerial organ continues, "has just been telling us of Lord Rosebery's deeply earnest religious nature! His religion must be at a great depth indeed, for never by the merest accident has any of it come to the surface." What must be the feelings of this charitable writer when he subsequently read that directly the result of the Derby reached Mr. Gladstone, the right hon. gentleman wrote a letter of congratulation to his successor?

It has been suggested that an address should be presented to Lord Rosebery from the Nonconformists of England, asking him to abandon the Turf. This, it is said, would be readily signed by the elite of Nonconformity, and Lord Rosebery would find it a political necessity to comply with such a request. I was talking a few hours ago to a gentleman who is in close touch with the Nonconformist element on the Liberal Party, and his view was that Lord Rosebery would in the course of a twelve months be obliged either to retire from the Turf or resign the Liberal leadership. History repeats itself. He declined to forego his degree at Oxford rather than give up racing. Will he, if the two alternatives are forced upon him, abandon his political career in preference to sacrificing his love of sport? A propos of the noble Earl's success in the Derby, a story is revived that it fulfils a prophecy he himself made when a lad at Eton. The story is that he told his college chums that he had made up his mind to marry an heiress—some say a princess—become Prime of Minister of England, and win the Derby. It may be added that this year's Derby has been "improved" in other ways than the sporting and political. A discussion has taken place in the papers as to whether "Ladas" is called after the swift courier of that name who was employed by Alexander the Great, or after Ladas, the fleet-footed Greek who won an Olympian triumph, but died in the hour of his victory. In either case the name is of classic origin, and the modern "Ladas" has proved true to the character of his prototype. Of all persons Mr. Maclure was put up to move the adjournment of the House over the Derby Day. No wonder the motion was rejected. Mr. Maclure is not over-sensitive, and he will not mind my saying that his oratory is like his person not exactly light. He was, however, fittingly seconded by Mr. Henry Chaplin who, though the *beau ideal* of a country squire, makes no pretence to be a wit. If the shade of Bernal Osborne happened to be hailing about St. Stephen's on Tuesday it must have had a painful time.

In the Commons there was almost a full-dress debate on Friday on the Uganda policy of her Majesty's Government and even the House of Lords, which also discussed the subject, sat beyond the usual thirty-five minutes. The Conservatives in the Imperialist Section of the Liberal Unionists, represented by Mr. Chamberlain, complained that Ministers have not gone far enough; that their arrangements for the administration of the adjacent territories are not what they ought to be; and that above all they are to blame for not boldly facing the "difficulties" about a railway. These difficulties, it seems, are not if Lord Rosebery correctly interprets the views of his colleagues political but pecuniary, the Prime Minister does not deny that the railway is wanted, and must be constructed sooner or later by the present Ministry or their successors, but he says, "you are spending so much upon Naval Defence this year that this project must stand over." While there was a good deal of grumbling against the Government, the Radicals blaming them for going too far and the Imperialists for not going far enough there was a consensus of opinion that Sir Edward Grey, by his able statement, had once more proved himself the Grand Young Man of the Liberal Party. In truth, not so very long ago we were constantly being reminded of an "intelligent foreigner's" description of the Marquis of Salisbury as a lath painted to look like iron. Mr. Labouchere amused the House by the admiration he expressed for the Lord of Hatfield as a Foreign Minister. "In matters relating to foreign policy," said the senior member for Northampton, "I have always found Lord Salisbury most sensible, indeed, far more so than the generality of his following." If the historian of the future studies the speeches of members of Parliament he will, it may be hoped, take a good deal of what he meets with in the oratory of latter-day Parliamentarians with a considerable grain of salt. I say nothing about Mr. Labouchere's eulogium of Lord Salisbury, for nobody would think of disputing the word of so serious a statesman. My complaint is against Sir Wilfrid Lawson, who is thus reported:—"When the Sultan of Zanzibar was in this country, Mr. Disraeli pressed upon him to do what he could to put down slavery; and the Sultan replied:—'Yes, but the Conservative party is very strong in Zanzibar'." Sir Wilfrid is a Parliamentary jester on the retired list, but he should not quote as gospel words put into the mouths of the English Minister and the African potentate by a comic paper. The cartoon under which those words were printed will be remembered as one of the best that has appeared in *Punch* under Mr. Burnand's management. The Uganda debate has attracted additional attention from the hostility that is being manifested across the Channel towards our recent agreement with the Kings of the Belgians. The Anglo-German Treaty is the ostensible cause of the irritation referred to, but the reason is deeper. The French have never forgiven us, and never will at least in the present generation for our occupation of the British Empire. All the existing dissatisfaction with England dates from that event, the disastrous effect of which on French aspirations in the Far East our neighbours are now trying to retrieve in Siam. It is a rather curious commentary on the abuse now being levelled on the banks of the Seine at perfidious Albion that the French are begging us to enter into diplomatic negotiations with them for the construction of a tunnel under, or a bridge over, the Channel. It is funny to find a Parliamentary report on the subject signed by Mr. Deloncle, to whom the very name of England must be anathema.

A *cause célebre* that has occasioned much gossip and speculation, was yesterday settled in the Probate Division of the High Court. It is what has been known as the Great Sutherland Will Case. No fewer than eight of the leading Q. C.s of the day were engaged on either side, at very big fees, the briefs of the leaders on both sides being marked 1000 guineas each, and had the trial proceeded some sensational disclosures were looked for. Property to the amount of something like a million and a half was in dispute. The late Duke of Sutherland, as all the world knows, married the present Dowager Duchess (then Mrs. Blair) in Florida, fourteen weeks after the death of his first wife. By a will, dated 4th August, 1892, and codicil of September 22 in the same year, the late Duke bequeathed to his second wife practically the whole of the property he possessed which he was free to devise by will, and gave a further beneficiary interest to that lady's daughter by her first husband, Miss Blair. This will the widow sought to propound, but probate was opposed by the present Duke of Sutherland on the ground of under influence exercised by the Dowager Duchess over her husband. It is said that the arrangement has been brought about by the friendly intervention of a member of the Royal family. The precise terms of the agreement were not allowed to transpire, but broadly they were to the effect that the plea of undue influence is withdrawn, and the will and codicil pronounced valid; that thereupon the Dowager Duchess renounces probate, and leaves the realisation and administration of the estate entirely in the hands of the present Duke. It is understood that for her consent to this arrangement the Dowager will receive a large sum in cash and a substantial annuity out of the estate; the capital sum is reported to be half-a-million and the annuity not less than £5,000 per year. It will be remembered in connection with this case, that sometime ago the Dowager Duchess served six weeks' imprisonment as a first class misdemeanant in Holloway goal, for contempt of court, in wilfully burning a document which the court had ordered her to produce. The settlement of the action has by all accounts deprived Society of some choice *morceaux* of scandal, for the discussion of which it was all agog.

The Board of Trade returns for May, just issued, are not so favourable as those for the month of April. Our imports, compared with those of May last year, show a falling off of no less than £2,704,153 or 7·3 per cent. This is the first decrease in the imports noted in the present year. There is a very considerable falling off in raw materials imported for textile manufactures, amounting to £1,579,000 in the whole. Of this the shipments of raw cotton alone show a reduction of close upon £600,000. The receipts from India, however, show a small increase. Indian wheat shipments are also larger. There is, on the other hand, a falling off in the value of tea imported from India and Ceylon, of over £50,000. In the exports of the month the decrease is smaller than in the imports. It amounts to £338,248, or 1·9 per cent. There was an increase in the value of cotton goods exported to the extent £326,000 more than in May of last year; and of this India has taken the largest share. For the five months of the present year the value of imports was £176,798,544, against £165,856,568 in the corresponding period of last year, an increase of £10,941,976. The exports for the past five months were valued at £88,974,320, which is within £18,350 of the value in the first five months of last year, so that the country has so far this year done about the same amount of export trade as in 1893, but has imported considerably more. There are, however, considerable increases in the receipts of both gold and silver.

Some further "developments" have taken place in connection with the London crimes reported upon last week. For the Grafton Street tragedy, in which the body of an elderly man, named Stephens, was found packed up in a box, in a mutilated condition, Marie Herman, who was accused of the crime, has been found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to six years' penal servitude. The jury adopted the theory of the defence that Stephens was killed by Hermann in self-defence, and that the woman herself had been subject to violence. She was given the benefit of the doubt, and the crime was accordingly reduced to manslaughter. Nothing further of importance has transpired in connection with the Shaftesbury Avenue murder, in which the wife of a German innkeeper was the victim. The third man suspected of complicity in the crime, Kempf, the Anarchist, still eludes the police. Another crime that is being investigated by the police just now relates to a series of gross cruelties alleged to have been perpetrated on children in the Hackney Pauper Training Schools at Brentwood, by a female nurse, named Gillespie. The cruelties extend over some months back, and one of the children has died from the effects of its treatment. Gillespie is under remand by the Magistrates, at Brentwood, where the popular feeling against her has shown itself in some remarkable demonstrations outside the court. Certain of the evidence given as to the treatment of the children is of a sensational character. A favorite method of punishment adopted by Nurse Gillespie appears to have been the beating of her young charges on the bare skin of various parts of the body with nettles. The woman is fifty-four years old. Certain charges are also made against other officers of the Union, and there have been a variety of scenes at the Board of Guardians in connection with the Brentwood school scandal.

THE Amir is, we are glad to hear, in sound health at Kabul; but his Highness has been warned by the doctors not to seek a cooler climate than Kabul this summer, as it might be injurious to his health.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 8TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Oriental, Captain F. H. Seymour, with the Overland Mails of 8th June, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 11 a.m., on Saturday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr H A Payne	Mr Wetherill
Col J A S Kirkwood	Mrs Longbottom, 2 children and infant
Lieut F W Daniells	Mr A Mason
Mr S W Reza	Mr J McDonald
Mr Anoor Singh	Mr D Hamilton
Mr and Mrs Houldcroft	Mr H R Stay
Mr Matthews	Mr S C Warner
Mrs Cook	Mr W W Cook
Surg-Major Cama	Mr Amer Ashykar
Mr D Pym	Mr O Barrow
Mr Marillier	

FROM BRINDISI.

Capt H Melville	Mr A M Pine
Mr A T Crawford	Mr J H Hewitt
Mr Cursetjee	Mr J M Vacha
Mr M G Easton	Fasihud Deen Ahmed
Capt Wells Cole	Mr G B Desai and friend
Mr H David	Shrimant Ganpatrao Gaekwar
Mr M David	
Mr P Swan	Mr R S Brown
Mr R M Smyth	Capt Williams
Gen M Pretheroe	Dr M J Jackson
Maj Radcliffe	Mr A Aelts
Mr C B Rosenplanter	Mr Salabuddin and brother
Mr A Bonand	

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

THE COURT.

THE Prince of Wales held a Levee on Monday at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty.

The Duke of Connaught, who was accompanied by the Duchess, visited the Bath and West of England Show at Guildford on Saturday.

The Duchess of Fife, who was assisted by the Duke of Fife, on Saturday presented prizes at the Crystal Palace to those who had been successful in a competition, organized by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, among the children and pupil teachers of metropolitan schools for essays on "The Duty of Kindness to Animals." Over 83,000 essays had been written.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords, on Friday last, Lord Stanmore raised the question of Uganda, and Lord Kimberley stated the intention of the Government that the Protectorate of Uganda would be confined to the territory of Uganda proper, and he also referred to other points. Lords Salisbury and Rosebery afterwards spoke, the latter stating that there was no desire to deal harshly with the East Africa Company. On Monday, Lord Belmore called attention to a miscalculation in the Irish Church Act with respect to the term of years during which annuities were to be paid in lieu of tithe rent, but Lord Kimberley said that the express words of the Act must be observed. On Tuesday Lord Watson moved the second reading of the Arbitration (Scotland) Bill, which was supported by the Lord Chancellor and Lord Halsbury, and was agreed to.

In the House of Commons on Friday last, Sir E. Grey stated the nature of the proposed arrangement of the Uganda Protectorate, which was objected to by Sir C. Dilke, Mr. Labouchere, and other members, and was criticised as being imperfect by Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Goschen. The vote of £50,000 for expenses in relation to Uganda was carried by 218 against 52 votes. On Monday Mr. A. J. Balfour asked the Government to grant an opportunity for discussing the question of a railway in Uganda, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he could not promise until greater progress had been made with the Finance Bill. That Bill was then again considered in Committee and several amendments were discussed, but none were carried, and Clause 1 was agreed to. On Tuesday Sir E. Grey, in reply to a question from Mr. Labouchere, explained the action of Colonel Owen on the Unyoro frontier. Mr. Maclure moved the adjournment of the House over to-day, the Derby Day, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed it, and on a division the motion was rejected by 246 against 160. The House then went into Committee and resumed the consideration of Clause 2 of the Finance Bill, and several amendments were discussed, but not accepted. The House sat on Wednesday and continued its discussion of clauses of the Finance Bill.

POLITICAL.

The First Lord of the Admiralty and the President of the Board of Trade on Friday received at the Admiralty a deputation from the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Chambers of Shipping with reference to the best means of providing an adequate supply of efficient seamen for the mercantile marine and the Royal Navy. Lord Spencer admitted the importance of the question raised, but pointed out difficulties in the way of adopting some of the measures suggested.

On Saturday Mr. Chamberlain addressed a great Unionist meeting, held at Bradford, in support of the candidature of Lord Randolph Churchill for the Central Division of that town. He taunted the Government with its fear of a general election, and he replied with great vigour to Lord Rosebery's recent speech at Birmingham.

The Church Patronage Bill was considered on Monday by the House of Commons Standing Committee on Law. An amendment to Clause 1, entirely prohibiting the sale of livings, was moved by Mr. Carvell Williams, and was carried, after discussion, by 13 to 12 votes. Progress was then reported in order that the promoters of the Bill might consider the course they would take in view of this decision.

GENERAL.

The trial in the matter of the disputed will of late Duke of Sutherland came on yesterday before Sir F. Jeune, but after the jury were sworn a short postponement was asked for and a consultation between the parties ensued. At the end of an hour it was announced that the suit had been settled upon terms agreed upon.

The annual celebration of the 4th of June was observed at Eton on Monday, in the presence of a large assemblage of visitors. Lord Rosebery was the principal guest at the luncheon following the speeches.

Major E. R. Owen, who commanded the British forces in the war with Kabarega, of Unyoro, and afterwards penetrated to Wadelai, has arrived in London, and has given an account of his experiences to a representative of Reuter's Agency.

The closing sitting of the Missionary Conference was held on Friday last at St. James's-hall, the Bishop of Winchester presiding. In the evening there was a public meeting, when Sir George Grey occupied the chair and reviewed the progress of missionary work since the beginning of the century.

The congress of the Young Men's Christian Association assembled on Monday at Exeter-hall, under the presidency of Count Bernstorff, Court Chamberlain of Berlin. In the evening the delegates to the congress and their friends, to the number of 2,000, were entertained by the City Corporation at a *conversazione* in the Guildhall, previously to which, at a meeting of the Court of Common Council, the freedom of the City was presented to Sir George Williams.

At a meeting of cab proprietors, held on Tuesday, it was announced that after interviews with Mr. J. Burns, M.P., Mr. Lough, M.P., and others, terms had been arrived at for the formation of a Board of Conciliation to mediate for the settlement of the dispute on the lines of the coal trade dispute settlement. The board is to consist of six or ten members of each side with the Home Secretary as mediator.

At a meeting of the Manchester City Council, on Wednesday, Sir J. Harwood, deputy-chairman of the Ship Canal Board, stated that they might expect a deficiency on account of the undertaking of over £146,000 in December, 1895, and that the corporation would probably have to find money for the payment of interest on debentures in 1896, which might necessitate a rate of over 1s. 6d. in the pound.

In the cricket match between M.C.C. and the South African team on Tuesday, at Lord's, the visitors won by 11 runs. At the Oval, Surrey defeated Cambridge University by an innings and 63 runs. On Wednesday, Oxford University was beaten by Lancashire, who won by an innings and one run. Other matches were abandoned or uncompleted owing to bad weather.

A series of resolutions, passed by the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division on the 24th of May, to come into operation on the 15th inst., have been published. They deal with sittings at Nisi Prius and in Banc, the regulations to be observed in case of the postponement of causes on the list, and other kindred matters.

At Westminster Police-court, on Friday last, Fritz Brall, a German, living in Park-walk, Chelsea, was charged with the felonious possession of a quantity of chemicals, electric batteries, &c., for unlawful purposes. A large assortment of Anarchist literature was found in his house, and the police intimated that a more serious charge might have to be preferred. The prisoner was remanded accordingly.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Major-Gen. C. F. Browne, Bengal retired; Brig-Surg. H. W. Graham, Bengal retired; Capt. A. H. O. Matthews, Bombay retired; Dr. C. H. Pearson: Sir G. Maude; Sir H. W. Parker; Mr. T. E. Gibb; Mr. T. R. Watt; Mr. Hugh Fraser; Rev. W. S. H. Fielden; Rev. Mark Wilks; Mrs. Robertson Nicoll.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE ASSOCIATION'S MANIFESTO.

THE Central Committee of the Indian Currency Association considers that the time has arrived when the attention of the public should be drawn to the course of exchange, subsequent to the closure of the Mints and the introduction of the so-called "Barbour" scheme of currency reform.

2. This scheme was first brought to the notice of the mercantile community in an unofficial note circulated in April, 1891, amplified as an official Minute dated 21st June, 1892, and adopted in July as the programme of this Association.

3. As the result of the Association's agitation in India the Secretary of State appointed a Committee, under the presidency of Lord Herschell, to consider the expediency of modifying the Indian Currency Laws. This Committee was appointed on the 30th September, 1892, commenced taking evidence on the 27th October and, after frequent and prolonged adjournments, completed its examination of witnesses on the 22nd February, 1893. Its report, however, was not presented until the 31st May, and action thereon was not taken until the 26th June—in all not less than nine months being consumed in a case where difficulties were certain to be increased by delay.

4. The scheme of Sir David Barbour—based on the generally-accepted "quantity theory" of money—provided: first, for the closing of the Mints to the private coinage of silver; next, for opening the Mints to the free coinage of gold. If gold were not brought to the Mints to be coined at the rate fixed by the Government, it would be a sign of redundant silver currency, the remedy for which was to be the contraction of the rupee circulation and the adoption of such feasible measures for improving the general financial position of the country as would beget increased confidence in the ultimate success of the operation.

5. It is almost needless to say that the success of the scheme and its effective working on the foregoing lines presuppose the practical agreement of the responsible authorities here and at Home. It is, then, with much amazement that the Central Committee has learned from the official telegrams lately published by order of the House of Commons that these authorities entered upon a task which Sir David Barbour described as "the greatest and most difficult of the nature ever undertaken," without preliminary agreement as to the course to be pursued or even a common interpretation of the essential points of the scheme.

6. The preservation of public confidence—the first essential—would, in those circumstances, be difficult, if not impossible, and the absence of unanimity has also interfered seriously with the second essential of Sir David Barbour's plan, viz., the contraction of India's redundant silver currency.

7. Particular attention was devoted to the alleged redundancy of rupees by Lord Herschell's Committee, an unmistakeable evidence of this redundancy was furnished by the Association in its letter to Government, dated 5th January last. The imports of silver available for coinage in the year 1892-93 were on an enormous scale, being valued at Rs. 12,06,36,000 against Rs. 9,02,22,000 in the previous year. The import from April to June, 1893, were also heavy, while the demand for money was curtailed by a temporary dislocation of trade after the closing of the Mints.

Moreover, though the Exchange Banks knowingly accepted the risk of shipping silver to India (see annexed letter), the Government of India commenced a currency reform based on contraction by taking over and coining about two crores of silver which were in course of passage to this country at the time of the closing of the Mints.

8. This Association has always insisted strongly on the necessity for contracting the currency, and in its letters to Government, dated 5th January and 10th February last, submitted as alternative measures to that end, and for the successful carrying out of the currency reform:—(a) the prohibitive taxation of silver imports, or declaring the article a Government monopoly, thus making the Natives, as formerly, use rupees in the manufacture of ornaments and Native State coins and preventing the substitution of cheap silver for hoarded rupees. The melting down of rupees and their sale as bullion. The sale of Council Bills at a fixed minimum thus causing contraction by driving rupees into the Reserve Treasuries when Bills were not sold. It would appear from official communications which have since been published, that one of these suggestions was favourably considered by the Secretary of State, and another advocated by the Government of India. Owing to the differences of opinion already referred to, however, neither of them was adopted. The third proposal, after a brief trial, was abandoned on the eve of success.

9. Practically, then, the contraction of the currency has been confined to the withdrawal of the nine or ten crores of surplus rupees now lying in the Government Treasuries and representing the unsold Council Bills of the past financial year. This contraction has, however, been relieved by the substitution of silver bullion for hoarded rupees, and the displacement of Imperial by Native coins on the borders of Independent States possessing the right of mintage, these deterrents to contraction being consequences of the refusal of the Government to assimilate the values of coined and uncoined silver as proposed by the Association.

10. Public confidence, the other essential to success, has been even more deliberately sacrificed. In place of a consistent and resolute policy we have seen one of irresolution, and hesitation, the only instances of definite purpose being in such notifications and statements as tended to the further depreciation of the currency which it is the object of the reform to protect.

11. This Association has, from time to time, protested against the vacillation which has marked the action of the Secretary of State, and tended more than

the fact that it would be an advertisement of the deliberate intention of the Government to persist with the reform, and the restoration of public confidence is the ultimate establishment of the gold standard would immediately be complete.

14. Regarding the *dictum* of Lord Kimberley (as given in the despatch of the present Secretary of State, dated London, 3rd May 1894, that "while it is one of the functions of the State to decide the conditions upon which legal currency shall be supplied to the public, it is not within the province of Government to diminish by its own action the amount of currency already existing," this Committee submits that it is an old fallacy in monetary science which would obviously be inapplicable in the case of Russian rouble notes, American "Greenbacks," and German thalers—all strictly legal currency, whose necessary diminution has not hitherto been considered beyond the province of the respective Governments concerned.

15. The Bullion Report of 1810, which has long been regarded as the guide of British statesmen in their currency policy, teaches that all Governments should aim at keeping their currencies self-adjusting, by making the circulating medium of a substance that is freely coined in foreign Mints, or making it convertible, directly or indirectly, into that substance, yet that when automatic regulation cannot be secured, it is one of the first duties of Government to endeavour by its own action to adjust the volume of circulation, so that it will expand and contract precisely as if it were composed of the international medium of Exchange, in order that the value of the local currency may be maintained on a level with that medium and the chief foreign Exchanges preserved from disturbance.

16. To another objection of the Secretary of State, that the curtailment of the rupee currency will cause a fresh derangement of the trade with China and other silver-using countries, it may be answered that in no circumstance should India be forced to protect her Exchanges with the Far East at the expense of her far more important Exchanges with gold-using countries. Moreover, in a case where India's gold and silver Exchange are alike deranged, the Committee, though alive to the value of the China trade, is unable to recognise as an objection to the stability of the one the possible continuance of fluctuations in the other.

17. The Central Committee of the Association would point out that although contraction of the rupee currency appears absolutely necessary in existing circumstances, there is every hope that very little reduction in the volume of the circulation will be found necessary when confidence in the stability of sterling Exchange has been restored. Deep and general distrust in the future of Exchange has been driving capital out of the country and bringing rupee securities back to India, and if a calculation could be made of the effects of these and other like factors on the balance of foreign indebtedness, public and private, it would probably be found that our currency arrangements are being wrecked, not so much by a change in the balance of trade, as by changes in the other items that form the balance of indebtedness, caused by distrust in the future of the rupee.

18. It appears, then, absolutely necessary that measure should be taken as quickly as possible to create confidence in the future stability of sterling Exchange, and as India, for years to come, is unlikely to be able to afford the luxury of a self-adjusting gold circulation, it is necessary to enquire whether the rupee can be maintained at a fixed value relatively to gold under arrangements that will not, from time to time, call for discretionary action on the part of the Government. Various cases of this kind are reported in paras. 75—78 of the Herschell Committee's Report, and on examination it will be found that stability in Exchange is in each instance secured by arranging that the currency, though inconvertible for local purposes, shall be convertible into gold, directly or indirectly, at a fixed rate for foreign payment purposes.

19. Much of the opposition to the "Barbour" currency scheme in England has arisen, it is believed, from a fear that ultimately a large drain of gold to this country may set in and cause a further fall in gold prices. It would appear that gold prices are more directly affected by a fall in the Eastern Exchanges than by the alleged scarcity of the yellow metal, but, as a concession to opinion at Home, the Central Committee would submit that this possible drain of gold to India might be obviated, were the gold reserve kept in London, the Indian Government coining fresh rupees at 1s. 4d. against payments into that reserve, and giving drafts on London to all applicants at a minimum of 1s. 3½d. should Exchange at any time fall to that figure. Any accumulation of gold in the London reserve above a given maximum to be used—after defraying the bullion cost of the new rupees—in liquidating India's sterling debt, or carried forward to cancel an equivalent amount of Council Bills for the following year, it being, of course, understood that the demand for fresh coinage could only arise after exhaustion of the year's supply of these Bills. Similarly any demand for sterling remittances at 1s. 3½d. in excess of the London gold reserve, would be met by temporary gold loans, the rupees, representing such remittances, being stored in the Indian Treasuries, or, in need, melted and sold as bullion, until the contraction of the currency, by its effect on the money market and the trade balance brought about a demand for remittance back to India. It has been urged on behalf of this scheme that it is the most economical, since the gold reserve being in England would not be liable to absorption into the internal circulation of this country, nor to possible disappearance into hoards; also that the expense of contracting the currency by locking up or melting rupees and paying interest on temporary gold loans—the last, a remote contingency in view of the restored confidence which convertibility would give,—would be fully recouped on the eventual replacement of the rupees in the circulation. Lastly, it has been pointed out that the Government offer to remit at 1s. 3½d.—if availed of—would bring currency contraction to bear most effectually by removing surplus rupees from the hands of remitters and the bank reserves, and thereby affect the rate of Exchange more directly than any scheme for contracting the general internal circulation.

20. It is perhaps, too early for the Government to undertake to make the rupee currency convertible into gold for foreign payment purposes until the circulation has been further contracted and the steady appreciation of the rupee secured. The rupee has become a token, and practically fills the place of an inconvertible paper currency. It should, therefore, be dealt with as such, and the way for its ultimate convertibility for foreign payments, as above described, might be paved by endeavouring meanwhile to regulate the currency by what is known as the "foreign exchange" or "gold par" method. The Bullion Committee of 1810 wrote "so long as the suspension of cash payments is permitted to subsist, the price of gold bullion and the general course of Exchange with foreign countries from the best general criterion from which any inference can be drawn as to the sufficiency or excess of paper currency in circulation. Professor Stanley Jevons has said, "assuming as inconvertible paper currency in the hands of Government, many of the evils of such a system might be avoided if the issues were limited or reduced the moment that the price of gold in paper rose above par."

21. In accordance with this principle it appears to the Central Committee that Exchange might be regulated even without a gold reserve in London, by making it obligatory on the Government to melt and sell rupees as bullion whenever sterling exchange falls below 1s. 3½d. or whatever minimum Government may select and to coin fresh rupees against additional Council Bills, to any extent required at the rate of 1s. 4d. the profit on the issue of such new rupees being appropriated as already described in paragraph 19. In view of the disturbing consequences of a rapid rise in Exchange, however, it might be desirable to announce that such melting and sale will cease so far as the present financial year is concerned, whenever the rupee rises above the Budget estimate of 1s. 2d., the melting point being raised with each successive Budget as might seem desirable.

22. The gravity of a condition of affairs which, in a country like India, necessitates the repeated increase of taxation, should, in our opinion, direct the attention of the Government to every feasible and legitimate avoidance of this dangerous alternative to the enhancement of the sterling value of the rupee. The burden of the Home charges has become intolerable, absorbing as they do, fully one-third of the total exports of the country, and there is little evidence of that compensation which opponents of the currency reform have sought for in the alleged higher rupee prices of raw produce and the consequent profit to the cultivator. India pays her Home charges with exports of produce, of which wheat generally forms an important item, yet each million pounds sterling of Home charges now absorbs 295,000 tons of wheat against 185,000 tons in the shipping season of 1885 when the rupee price was about the same as it was a month ago. In other words, the wheat cultivators of India must now devote 60 per cent. more labour than formerly to the discharge of his proportion of the country's foreign indebtdness.

No doubt this is attributable in part to the greater purchasing power the metal in which this country's foreign obligation were, unfortunately contracted, but the Committee is of opinion that there is some connection between the Eastern Exchanges and the course of gold values, and believes that with the restoration of stability to the former, the decline of the latter would not improbably be arrested. J. A. Anderson, President; W. J. M. McCaw, Vice-President; W. O. Bell-Irving, William Currie, Ameer Ali, Geo. Lyell, D. King, E. F. Longley, Bepin B. Sircar, Executive Committe; H. M. Ross, Honorary Secretary.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE attention that has been given of late to the Indian Companies Act has had the result of bringing some important defects in the law under the notice of the Government of India, and proposals made to remedy these have now been taken into consideration by the Legislative Department. The programme of proposed legislative business to be brought before the Council during the Simla Session has been submitted for final orders.

IN connection with the agitation in the Hindu community against cow-killing, the N.-W. P. Government have issued precise instructions that the slaughter of cattle for the use of European troops shall be carried on with the utmost possible privacy. The walls of existing slaughter-houses are to be raised so as to screen the interior from the view of the passer-by, while on the march the locality where beasts are slaughtered will be carefully selected as remote as possible from villages or dwelling-houses, and surrounded with kanats. In fact, Hindu prejudices will, in all respects, be most carefully regarded.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 26th May were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 92,032-1-8, and for goods, etc., Rs. 72,152-1-8, making altogether Rs. 1,64,184-3-4, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 157-9-1. During the corresponding week in 1893, the receipts were Rs. 1,67,649-5-9, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 160-11-10.

WE regret to hear that Fleet Engineer Robert J. Barker, chief engineer of H. M. S. Boadicea, died in England, just previous to the departure of the last mail. News of his death was received by his comrades on the flagship, and general regret was expressed at the sad event. Mr. Barker was sent home from Bombay, we believe, suffering from a severe attack of liver, which in time developed into an abscess, from which he eventually died. He was well-known to many in Colombo, and was a favourite with all.

CORPORAL STANLEY, 18th Hussars, in charge of a party with eight led horses, was drowned with his horse, on Wednesday, at Umballa, while crossing the Ghugger river, which was swollen by a day's rain. The body was recovered and brought into Umballa, being buried next day. The deceased was a great favourite, and a capital swimmer.

VERY little success has hitherto attended the efforts of the jail authorities in Bengal to enable the inmates of reformatories to earn an honest living on their discharge. Although a satisfactory proportion are reported to be well-conducted after leaving the schools, the number who rely upon the handicraft in which they are trained during their incarceration is significantly small. Of 287 boys who have been released from the Alipur school since its opening only 31 are said to be following the trade taught to them in the Reformatory; while in the case of the sister institution at Hazaribag only two out of 101 boys released last year make practical use of their industrial training. It appears that about 20 per cent. of the boys relapse into crime.

THE number of persons employed on the railways open for traffic in India in 1893, was 266,147, of whom 4,597 were Europeans, 5,938 Eurasians, and the rest Natives. The enrolled strength of the various Volunteer Corps was 10,507, of whom 10,095 were efficients in 1893. The chapter of accidents is, fortunately, not a very heavy one, the accident on the Madras Railway, Nilgiri Branch, being the most serious one as regards loss of life. The mileage open in 1893 was 18,121, the train mileage was 62¼ millions, and the number of passengers carried was 135¼ millions. There were seven accidents for every 100,000 miles run. Out of the total of 135¼ millions of passengers travelling, 51 were killed and 86 injured by accidents to trains. This gives an average of one casualty in 987·321 persons travelling, and an average of one in 41 millions of miles travelled.

WE are glad to learn that cholera shows no inclination to spread in an epidemic form in the Punjab at the present time. The only place in the Province from which fresh cases have been reported up to date, is the village of Patti in the Lahore district, where four fresh cases were reported on the 14th June, making a total in this village of thirty cases and eleven deaths, which must be regarded as a very mild outbreak, especially as the mortality is so low. The other villages in which it appeared in the Lahore district have had no fresh cases reported for several days past, so that it would appear to be dying out.

ALL those places in the Punjab where the monsoon had not broken on the 17th, appear to have had their first instalment of rain on the following day. Although the rain commenced everywhere quietly and without the usual accompaniment of thunderstorms, it has been more than usually heavy, and a good deal of damage has been done in many places. The N.-W. R. has, of course, been breached, and as the usual consequence of wet weather in the Punjab mails and passengers are arriving at their destinations anyhow.

THE Commissioner of the Berars, in his review of the Report, tells this story. Says Colonel Mackenzie:—"It came within my experience once, when in charge of the Ellichpur district, to see a policeman—a Hill Raja—carried in dead-drunk by those he was sent to arrest, and deposited at the tahsili along with the warrant for their arrest—the carriers giving themselves up." Humour and fear of the law seem to go hand in hand in this little backwater.

THE study of Hindustani, Urdu that is, ceases to interest Anglo-Indians and Oriental scholars also, about the time they have waded through the Bagh-o-Bahar and passed the Higher Standard. The reason for this is obvious, there is practically no literature in the language. It would appear that the educated native has at last realised this, and it would seem that we were on the eve of a new departure. We hear that Miss Marie Corelli's *Romance of Two Worlds* has been translated into Hindustani under the title of *Fisanai-do-Jahan*, and is to be published at Lucknow, a city which tries to maintain its old reputation as a literary centre. The translator is also engaged upon *Barahtas*, a novel which seems to have a peculiar fascination for the translators of all countries, for it is about to appear simultaneously in French, Italian, German, and Swedish. What further surprises the East may have for the literary world remains to be seen. Doubtless there will be a run on Zola and George Moore for a while, to whet the jaded appetite of literary Asia, and to prepare it for the treasures of the West.

THE final of the "Popery" incident in Madras is that the Commander-in-Chief has issued orders that British soldiers are not to render honours at Roman Catholic religious ceremonies. It seems that the General Commanding the District was duly called upon for an explanation of how the party of soldiers detached to attend the Jubilee Service of Archbishop Colgan came to present arms at the Elevation of the Host, and was not able to find authority for this proceeding in the Regulations. So that the General Officers will have to see that it does not occur again. It would appear that the Protestant Association who complained to the Secretary of State, also addressed the Commander-in-Chief of India directly, as well as the Madras Commander-in-Chief, who, in addition to answering the letter, has had to afford explanations both to the Commander-in-Chief of India and to the Madras Government for transmission to the Secretary of State. Such a setting in motion of official energy ought to encourage the ambition of any busybody who is thinking of turning his attention to Indian affairs.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—The Calcutta papers were our authority for the statement that Mr. Bertie Short died on the 3rd; and we are glad to be informed by a near relative of the alleged deceased that he is still alive. He has been ill with gout, but is now on the fair road to recovery, on which he will hardly be retarded by reading in so many papers what an uncommonly fine fellow every one thinks he is.

IT is proposed to place an iron railing round the Queen's statue in Chepauk Park, Madras, in order to prevent the public having direct access to it. This will prevent incidents like the *naman* marking of the other day.

ON the 19th instant, most unusual excitement was caused among the Bunnia community of Jhelum owing to rumours that there would be a great flood that night in the Jhelum river on account of heavy rain which was said to have fallen continuously in Kashmir for thirty-six hours. In the evening the excitement became so great that all at once the Bunnias began to remove their goods to a safer place, and the demand for coolies became so great that fancy prices were offered for their services. The flood was to take place, at 2 a.m., and up to that hour the Bunnias were busily engaged in the removal of their goods, but after the fateful hour had passed and nothing happened the excitement abated. No reason can be assigned for these rumours, but the horrors of the flood of the 20th July last year are impressed on the minds of the people. Unless a city protection wall is built, there will always be scares, because there can be no doubt that the city appears to be dangerously exposed.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bengal, the medical inspection rules for the port of Calcutta are to be enforced as in case of small-pox against vessels arriving from Hongkong and other Chinese ports visited by the plague. Vessels will be required to anchor at Mutteabrooj for inspection by the Health Officer.

WE regret to learn that Sir Edward Buck has been advised by a medical board to proceed to Europe at an early date. We had already announced that he had arranged to proceed on furlough in that autumn so that his intended departure will only be anticipated by a few months, and his return next year may be expected earlier than would otherwise have been the case.

TRANSFRONTIER information reaches Lahore from Jellalabad to the effect that General Ghulam Haider, who is at Asmar, is ailing from an affection of the eye, and that the location of posts in the Mohmand country, preparatory to the Boundary Commission, has consequently been postponed.

THE Gaekwar of Baroda remains on the Lake of Geneva for the present. The Maharanee, accompanied by Mrs. Elliot, has arrived at Vichy, and has already derived great benefit from the baths and waters. Mrs. Elliot returned to London on June 20, for a fortnight, to be present at the marriage of her daughter.

IT is announced that an examination for thirteen appointments to the Indian Medical Service will commence in London on August 10 next. The necessary certificates from intending candidates must reach the Military Secretary at the India Office not later than July 27.

CAPTAIN R. H. C. TUFNELL, on the Half-Pay List of the Madras Staff Corps, has been allowed to retire with effect from May 5, 1894.

THE half-yearly report of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company refers to the continued depression of Indian and Australian trade, and recommends a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum on preferred, and 7 per cent. per annum on deferred stock.

SIR CHARLES DILKE presided at a meeting of the Colonial Party, held in one of the committee-rooms of the House of Commons on the 7th instant, to hear addresses from Sir John Hall, late Premier of New Zealand, and the Hon. R. O'Connor, late Attorney-General for New South Wales. Sir John Hall, in the course of his speech, expressed a doubt as to the expediency of placing Samoa under the jurisdiction of New Zealand. As to the Budget proposals affecting the Colonies he placed the estate duty in the same category as the tax which lost this country the United States of America. It was a departure from the fundamental principle that when the mother country gave the Colonies self-government she should not interfere with their taxation. The proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was far-reaching, for if death duties were imposed on the Colonies there was nothing to prevent the imposition of other duties. The estate duty was in point of fact a most injudicious piece of legislation. Mr. O'Connor said that the Colonial Party had now an excellent opportunity for serving the Colonies. He held that nothing should be done to deter the investment of money in the Colonies, and he declared that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was trying to do by a side wind what ought to be done only after consultation with the Colonies themselves. Another meeting of the party will be held to consider the attitude of the party in regard to the death duties.

BOARD of Trade returns show that the imports for May amounted to £34,134,060, against £36,833,213 in the corresponding month last year, being a decrease of £2,704,153. The exports were £17,484,212, compared with £17,822,460 in May last year, showing a decrease of £338,248. The imports for the five months ended May amounted to £176,798,544, against £165,856,568 in the corresponding period of last year, being an increase of £10,941,976; while the exports for the five months were £88,974,320, compared with £88,992,669, a decrease of £18,349.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve of the Royal Munster Fusiliers being permitted to bear upon their regimental colours the words "Condore; Masulipatam; Badara; Rohilcund, 1774 and 1794," in commemoration of the distinguished services of the 1st Battalion of the regiment, formerly the Royal Bengal Fusiliers.

THE marriage of Lady Victoria Alexandrina Blackwood to the Hon. William Lee Plunkett took place (after the usual formalities at the Embassy) at the English Church, in the Rue d'Agueseau, Paris, on June 4. The Archbishop of Dublin and the Rev. Dr. Noyes officiated. The Marquis gave his daughter away. The bridesmaids were Lady Hermione Blackwood, the Hon. Elizabeth and Olive Plunkett, Miss Morris, the Hon. Cynthia Littleton, and the little Misses Claude and Dora Noyes. Mr. Vincent Corbett, was best-man. The number of Peers and members of aristocratic families who came over from England for the ceremony was very great. The ladies, without exception, came in light and elegant summer toilettes. Mantles and pelerines were scarcely worn. The bride's dress was in cream satin, with remarkably wide sleeves tapering down to the wrist, and capitonnes at the wide part, with sprays of orange blossoms. The skirt was wide, falling in fluted folds at the back, and in a rounded train, which was bordered with a small bouillone, at the top of which ran a delicate garland of orange blossoms. The white tulle veil covered the bride entirely. The hats of the bridesmaids were of Tuscan straw, of the Gainsborough shape, and trimmed with ecrue lace and roses of a deep hue. The bride's cake was decorated with panels having the Irish harp for their central ornament and festooned with phlox, and orange blossoms in relief. The cake was surmounted by a vase also in sugar, filled with exquisitely moulded forget-me-nots, myrtles, geraniums, phlox, primroses, shamrocks, and ivy—the emblem of fidelity. As the rose has thorns it was not brought in, and no doubt for the same reason the thistle was discarded. The Hon. William Plunkett is nephew of Lord Iveagh, who recognised the near relationship by sending, as his wedding gift, a cheque for £11,000, to say nothing of valuable diamond ornaments for the bride. Lord and Lady Ardilaun's presents in cheques, diamonds, and pearls were also magnificent.

THERE was much discussion, a year or two ago, in England, concerning a jail experiment in America, whereunder the liberty of the prisoners was not restrained; but the general expert opinion seemed to be against any attempt to introduce the system into our own prisons. The subordinate authorities of the jails of Yeotmal, Berar, have been, however, conducting the experiment on their own account, and here is what the Inspector-General has to say upon it in his Annual Report for 1893. "There was one escape during the year; it occurred in the Yeotmal jail. It was proved that the gate-keeper left the jail precincts without order or permission and asked another warder to see to his work. This man left the gate to attend to some other duty. Further it was elicited that the orders regarding prisoners' passes were habitually ignored at this jail, that . . . prisoners were allowed to go out individually, and were trusted to come back by themselves. The man who escaped did not reciprocate the trust reposed in him by the jail officials. Instead of returning to the jail he walked off to his home in broad daylight." The experiment ended with his being escorted back to jail by the police, and with a suitable reward for the officials who were to blame.

UNIVERSITY *VS.* TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter published in your paper, on Friday, the 22nd instant, by a correspondent, who signs himself "Industry," is infamous. It may be unintentionally, but he has taken an altogether one-sided view. Men, who, like him, give exclusive predominance to one branch of education, often fall into the error they denounce in others. While advocating, for instance, the cultivation of mechanical arts, on which, to a great extent, depends the material well-being of a nation, he indiscriminately censures the present tendency on the part of our young men towards acquiring University education, and wishes us all to become engineers, merchants, weavers, spinners, contractors, anything in fact but University men, whose censure is by way of preliminary and preparation to the lavish praise of technical education that follows. He presumes, apparently to deceive your readers. Amongst the Hindus in India, all professions are hereditary, and therefore almost all the arts mentioned above are separately brought to a perfection that is simply marvellous. Unlike other nations, India has devoted millions of its inhabitants to the cultivation of mere mechanical arts—nay, it has reserved a whole caste for each profession and cannot, therefore, spare the high caste, intelligent youth who is born to learn, to teach, and so to help the miserable masses below. It has become a common place to say that the caste system is the bane of our social organism. As it is, however, until the lower classes stick fast to their hereditary professions, the duty of thinking for them, of endeavouring to improve their political condition, and of asserting their rights which are too frequently infringed, naturally devolves upon the higher classes. Not to mind the caste organisation together with its practical effects upon the material prosperity of the country would be to ignore the essential principle which regulates and governs the distribution of forces within the structure of our society. The exigency of the occasion, therefore, requires us to give primary education to the lower classes with a view to initiate them in foreign mechanical arts afterwards. But is it true that the high caste youth despises technical education? You will find a lot of them amongst the candidates who come out successful every year. In India the cry for bread is universal, and the educated native is too often a poor man, and has, therefore, naturally to depend upon the patronage of the Government. No wonder the offices are flooded with applications the moment a vacancy occurs. Not many generations ago, poor youthful authors in England crowded the Grub Street, lived in constant dread of the bailiffs, never scorned the patronage of the haughty aristocrat, and bowed themselves to what is denounced in us as the most ignoble stooping, or died miserably of hunger in a tavern. But it is not easy to understand how poverty detracts from the merit of the educated natives whose misfortune it is to linger in obscure walks of life. Is he, moreover, a coward who stays at home during the riots? If, as your correspondent says, the educated natives with the "sturdy independence" of a Macaulay and the fire of a Cromwell blazing in his heart, he should incite the masses to mutiny (which God forbid!) with that "commendable warlike activity," that characterized our ancestors, then woe to the stability of the Government. But the educated natives understand their duty much better than your correspondent. It is from their loyalty that the Government derives, and will continue to derive, their strength. It is from the industry of the lower classes, though by means of the heavy and oppressive taxation that has been draining the resources of our country, that the Government derive their wealth. It is with their physical courage that they have armed themselves against foreign aggression and maintained a happy tranquility within. Let your correspondent be a mechanic if he will; I shall always be proud to be an

ELPHINSTONIAN.

THE TRADE OF KHORASAN.

THE Report by Vice Consul Ringller Thomson on the trade of Khorasan for the year 1893-94 is of special interest to the Indian commercial world, as it shows how the Russians are endeavouring to exclude British goods from Central Asia. The trade of the year was larger than usual and our merchants did a really good business, but this was owing to exceptional circumstances. In the first place it became known that Russia meant to place a strict Customs cordon all along the frontier from the Caspian to Kashgaria, and traders consequently hastened to send their goods northwards before the prohibitive duties should be levied. Again the instable state of exchange, due to the fall in the price of silver, caused a general rise in prices. Russian merchants, being men of small substance, had to increase their charges more than British prices, and the natural result was that the bazaar-dealers preferred to deal with the latter. In the case of piece-goods the effect was very marked, the British-made article being in greatest demand though formerly the Russian mills had it mostly their own way. It was, however, a case of making hay while the sun shone: the prohibitive duties which the Czar's Government intend to levy will deal a severe blow at the piece-goods trade and hamper other branches of commerce very severely. Mr. Thomson, however, is sanguine that in the long run the damage done will not be material. He argues that much as the Russians may work to exclude British goods, there are among them necessaries which they cannot supply themselves or obtain elsewhere nearly so cheaply, and these they will be compelled to secure at nominal rates, such as tea, which cannot be brought by them from China by other routes except at a much greater cost than obtains at present. He adds that to raise the price of tea in Bokhara and other parts of Central Asia would be equivalent to raising the price of the British workman's beer and would be followed by much the same consequences. Tea, indigo, muslin, will, he thinks, pass over the frontier exempt from prohibitive duties. With all due respect for his opinion we think that he is mistaken in his calculations. Russia is quite strong enough in her Asiatic dominions to enforce her will, and she will not hesitate to tax Indian products if she sees her way to dealing a heavy blow at British commerce. The piece-goods trade in any case seems doomed, Mr. Thomson stating that these and other goods which Russia can herself supply will be rigidly excluded and even confiscated, as at Samarkand, if discovered. Russian Government are particularly anxious also to open out a great trade with Northern and Eastern Persia. They give bounties to their traders who will export sugar, piece-goods, &c., and their official agents are found all over Khorasan and even in Seistan. The British Government have not moved in the direction, and at the present hour not a single sub-agent can be found in Khorasan nor between Mashad and the Persian Gulf. Mr. Thomson draws a sad picture of the effect on the population of the exports of food-grain from Khorasan to Russian country. The Shah has again and again forbidden the exportation of grain, but the temptation of large profits offered to traders and cultivators is too great to be resisted and the illicit traffic is "enormous. "The wholesale export of wheat," it is remarked, "is having a very disastrous effect on the Province, and it is no exaggeration to say that in consequence of it three-fourths of the population of Khorasan suffer very great privations." Persia only grows just enough grain to supply her own needs, even when there is an abundant harvest, and the people are so poor that they have no reserves upon which to fall back. When the Russian speculator appears amongst them in the northern districts and offers ready money for their wheat crop, bargains are at once struck. The grain finds it way accross the border and the cultivator discovers to his cost that he has not sufficient left to carry him through the winter. Mashad and other large towns are thus deprived of their supplies and bread-riots follow as a matter of course. The Russian traders thrive on the misery of the ignorant Persians: they can actually buy wheat at such cheap rates that it pays them to export it by the Trans-Caspian Railway to Russia itself, the great wheat-supplying country of the West. The illicit trade is carried on in the most open way, caravans of camels crossing into Russian territory by the main roads. The Persian officials pay not the least attention to the Shah's orders, and Khorasan is depleted each year of its national food supplies. This is much to be regretted, and Sir Mortimer Durand on arrival at Teheran might do worse than press the Persian Government to see its orders carried out prohibiting the export of wheat.

THE MONSOON.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Kola, which arrived here, on the 22nd instant, from Karachi, under the command of Captain E. C. Russell, encountered steady s. w. monsoon, with moderate sea and occasional showers of rain and moderate south-westerly swell.—The English mail steamer Oriental, which came in on Saturday, under the command of Captain F. H. Seymour, also experienced moderate monsoon.—The Bombay Japan Line s. s. Hiroshima Maru reached harbour, on Saturday, from Kobe, under the command of Captain C. A. Andrew, who reports having experienced moderate breeze and cloudy weather with rough sea.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline"—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS.

THE seventh annual general meeting of the members of the Britannia Mills Company, Limited, was held, at the company's registered office, No. 39, Apollo Street, Fort, on Saturday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visrara presiding.

The report of the directors stated:—"The result of the working of the mill in the year has proved so unstisfactory—the loss made by the mill being Rs. 89,914-9-8. Deducting therefrom the balance of Rs. 23,712-11-7, carried over from the accounts of 1892, the net loss, as shown in the accounts, comes to Rs. 66,201-14-1, which, they propose to carry over to the next accounts. The high prices for cotton ruling in the first six months of the year, the Currency Act passed by the Government of India in June, 1893, which demoralised the yarn market and the China exchanges, and the short time movement in which the mill had joined, coupled with the closing of the mill during the riots of August last—these are the principal causes of the result under notice. Large consignments of yarn were made during the first six months of the year to China, and these, owing to the sudden drop in exchange on account of the Currency Act of June last, have caused a loss of nearly forty thousand alone. A new boiler was ordered out from England during the year from Messrs. Yates and Thom, and two small corrugated waste sheds were erected in the compound of the mills for storage of wastes in the monsoon. Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck & Co. having resigned, Messrs. Khatau Makanji Sons & Co. were appointed the secretaries, treasurers, and agents, and muccadums of the company by virtue of special resolutions passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the members of the company, held on the 27th July, 1893, and confirmed at a subsequent extraordinary general meeting, held on the 16th August following—from which date the new secretaries, treasurers, and agents are in charge. The directors invited the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram to join the board, in place of Mr. Sassoon J. David, who resigned, last April, on account of pressure of other engagements. Mr. Hormusji Muncherji Chichgur has also vacated office, but your directors have not filled the vacancy as they deem the present number on the board quite sufficient. The mill property is at present insured for Rs. 15,97,500, and the stock and stock in process for Rs. 4,20,000."

The above report and accounts having been passed, the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy as a director was confirmed. Mr. Cowasji Byramji was re-elected a director and Mr. Dwarkdas Dhuramsi was appointed a director in place of the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, resigned.

With reference to the conversation at the last board meeting, the secretaries, treasurers, and agents placed before the board their views as to the reconstruction of the company on a surer basis as follows:—"It appears from the books of the company that the capital expenditure on buildings and machinery, up to 31st December, 1893, amounts to about Rs. 18,59,000. The subscribed capital being Rs. 9,97,000, there remains a sum of Rs. 8,62,000 as a capital debt of the company. This is undoubtedly a heavy debt and a serious cause of embarrassments to the company. Adding to this heavy debt the loss of nearly a lakh in 1893 makes up an indebtedness of Rs. 9,62,000. Deducting, from this the amount appearing to the credit of depreciation fund, viz., Rs. 1,39,250, the net indebtedness of the company on capital account on 31st December, 1893, approximately ascertained, comes to about Rs. 8,34,750, including a sum of Rs. 12,000 on preliminary expenses account not yet wiped off. It is needless to go at the present juncture into the details of the cost of buildings and machinery at the time of the starting of the mill; suffice it to say that the expenditure seems to have been incurred on a liberal scale, and that a big sum of Rs. 1,69,500, being for construction charges on buildings and machinery—most of which were properly debitable to preliminary expenses account—over and above the contract, has been divided between the building and machinery accounts respectively, and has unnecessarily swelled the capital expenditure. It may be here mentioned that with all this expenditure, the mills ground is not proprietary, and that a sum of Rs. 5,000 is annually absorbed by its rent. Looking at the position of the company from another point of view, that is, for how much, in the present day, could a mill of the size and capacity of the Britannia, with all the best and latest improvements, be got up with freehold land? The agents have ascertained that it will not cost more than fifteen lakhs. Taking even the same value for our mills as that of a new one as above, less Rs. 80,000 the capitalised amount of yearly ground rent, and taking into consideration the efficiency of a new mill compared with one five years old—that is, deducting the usual depreciation at 5 per cent. per annum for four years, on Rs. 14,20,000—viz., Rs. 2,84,000—the nominal value of our mills would be Rs. 11,36,000. It may be taken that our mills if placed on the market would fetch just about the same, though speaking for themselves the agents doubt, that having regard to the present state of the mill industry, a ready buyer will be found. The value ascertained thus being now summarised Rs. 15,00000, less capitalised amount of ground rent Rs. 80,000, real value of a new mill, if started Rs. 14,20,000, less depreciation at 5 per cent. for four years, Rs. 2,84,000, actual value to-day of a mill like ours, Rs. 11,36,000, less the capital debt to be paid off Rs. 8,34,750, balance Rs. 3,01,250, leaving, for the shareholders, Rs. 301 for every thousand paid by them. In order, therefore, to bring the position of the company in harmony with its existing circumstances, the secretaries, treasurers, and agents would re-construct the company with a fresh memorandum and articles of association with a registered capital of seven lakhs and-a-half divided into 3,000 shares of Rs. 250 each, of which one share of the new company to be given in exchange to each existing shareholder for one share of the company, and each holder to further subscribe for and take an additional share per share in the new company, and the balance of a thousand shares to be subscribed by the agents. The property of the old company with all their rights, privileges, debts, and assets to be taken up by the new company for the consideration of one thousand fully-paid up shares of the new company, each of the nominal value of Rs. 250, and taking over the liabilities of the present company, so that the new company will have the advantage to start with a small debt only, and will be in a position to place about six thousand additional spindles in the mill estimated to cost about Rs. 30,000, for which it has sufficient power and card-room machinery, so that its working expenses will appreciably be reduced, thus, on the whole, placing the new arrangement on a securer footing. As the debentures of the company for rupees six lakhs are to be paid off in October of this year, they hope the directors will give this matter their earnest consideration. The secretaries, treasurers, and agents trust these bare outlines of their scheme will be favourably received by the directors, and that suggestions be made to improve it if advisable. The fresh capital of rupees five lakhs thus created will go far enough to pay off five-sixths of the debentures, and will save to the company every year a sum of thirty-five thousand in interest, which absorbs most of its present profits. By also adding 6,000 new spindles they will be in a position to have an additional daily outturn of 2,000lbs. with an advantage of 2,000 annas daily saved in working expenses over same, as the anna cost per pound of working the cotton up to card-room will be saved to the company owing to its having sufficient organization already for same. This latter saving alone will amount to about Rs. 40,000 per year, which, with the saving of Rs. 35,000 in interest, will make up a total saving of Rs. 75,000, equal to 10 per cent. profits on the proposed capital of seven lakhs and-a-half. The secretaries, treasurers, and agents do not deem it necessary to dilate upon the inherent advantages which will accrue by way of reduced rate of interest, &c., owing to the very good financial position of the new company if the scheme be passed, as the directors from their knowledge of the working of the mills, must be aware of the same."

After some discussion the further consideration of the memorandum was postponed until Saturday, the 7th proximo.

A REUTER'S telegram from Berlin, dated 4th inst., says:—"The deputation of officers of the 1st Royal Dragoons, the British Regiment of which the Emperor William was lately made Honorary Colonel, will be the guests of his Majesty during their stay in Berlin. They will be presented on the 7th inst., when the Emperor will wear his new uniform as commander of the regiment. On the following day they will attend the annual cavalry inspection by the Emperor on the Tempelhof Common. An officer, probably of the 1st Regiment of the Prussian Dragoon Guards, of which Queen Victoria is Honorary Colonel, will be attached to the British deputation for the period of their sojourn here. Seats in the Royal box at the opera will be placed at the disposal of the military visitors. The last two days of their stay in Germany will be passed at Potsdam. The deputation, which is composed of Lieutenant-Colonel Tomkinson, Captain and Adjutant M'Mahon, and Lieutenant Prince Francis of Teck, will spend eight days in Berlin. The silver kettledrums presented by Queen Victoria to her Prussian regiment, which were used for the first time at the recent annual review on Tempelhof Common, have been returned to the manufacturers to have an inscription engraved upon them, stating the name of the Royal donor and the date of presentation. The inscription will be in English."

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

THE Prince of Wales held a levee, by command of the Queen, at St. James's Palace, on June 4, there being a very large attendance, including the officers of the U.S. Cruiser Chicago, and the Rev. Dr. Lunn, the first Wesleyan minister, other than the Presidents, who has been presented at Court. All the Kings-of-Arms were present, Garter, Lyon, Ulster, Clarencieux, and Norroy. About 600 presentations were made including:—

Rear-Admiral Alington; Brevet-Major George Duncan Atkinson, 1st D.C.O. Bombay Lancers; Col. C. B. Abadie; the Duke of Bedford; Col. Charles Innes Bromhead, C.B.; Brevet-Major H. Y. Beale, Norfolk Regt., on return from active service in Burma; Sir W. Broadbent, Bart.; Major H. G. P. Beauchamp, 20th Hussars; Lieut. Guy Hndleston Boisragon, V.C., 5th Goorkhas; Lt.-Col. Thomas Alfred Beale; Surg. Lt.-Col. Andrew Lang Browne; Lt.-Col. F. C. Beatson; Lt.-Col. I. B. S. Bullen, 15th Hussars; Earl of Burford; Major Gore-Browne; Major H. T. Butcher, R.A.; Lieut. Hugh Dudley Carleton, 2nd West India Regt.; Major-Gen. Sir Edwin Collen, K.C.I.E.; Col. Viscount Coke; Capt. Charles John Corfield, Indian Staff Corps; Capt. Houison-Cranford, Indian Staff Corps; Sir Frederick Carrington, K.C.M.G.; Rear-Admiral F. S. Clayton; Col. Cary; Lord Calthorpe; the Hon. Walter Gough Calthorpe; Lt.-Gen. H. F. Davies; Lord Decies; Comdr. E. F. Domville, R.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

LONG WORKING HOURS IN INDIAN FACTORIES.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, June 1, Sir J. Leng asked the Secretary for India whether his attention has been called to the fact that a large jute mill in the neighbourhood of Calcutta fitted with electric light was now working twenty-two out of the twenty-four hours daily, and that women and young persons were reported to be regularly employad through the night; whether it was lawful under the Indian Factories Acts for mills owned by English capitalists and competing with similar mills in the United Kingdom to be worked night and day with three shifts of hands; and whether he would cause inquiries to be made with the view of requiring that all mills and factories in India should be worked on similar conditions to those established in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Fowler: I have heard nothing of the fact to which my hon. friend refers. Under the Indian Factory Acts it is not unlawful for mills to be worked night and day with three shifts of hands, but it is not lawful for women to be employed between 8 p.m. and 5 a.m. unless in shifts or sets specially sanctioned by the local inspector, or for children to be employed between these hours under any circumstances. I will ask the Government of India to ascertain the actual facts of the case referred to by my hon. friend, and to take steps to insure that the law is duly enforced.

Sir J. Leng: May I ask the right hon. gentleman whether the Calcutta Jute Mills Association resolved to petition the Government to stop night working in these factories?

Mr. Fowler: No, sir, I have not heard of it.

EAST INDIA (DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACTS COMMISSION).

On Monday, June 4, Sir William Wedderburn: Address for Copy of the Report of the Commission appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, with the Appendices containing the evidence in full of the district judges, the special judge, the special sub-judges, and other subordinate judges, deputy collectors, and mamlatdars.

THE CADASTRAL SURVEY IN INDIA.

Mr. Henniker Heaton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Permanent Settlement of Bengal put a limit on the Government demand payable on incomes derived from land; whether the cost of the cadastral survey and the annual maintenance of the record-of-right in the province of Behar is to be borne by the Government, as in other provinces, or by the landlords and tenants as an addition to the Government demand; whether the Hon. C. C. Stevens, senior member of the Bengal Board of Revenue, and other local officials have recorded their opinion that under existing arrangements the main burden of the survey will fall on the cultivators alone; and whether the Government will order the survey to be suspended in Behar until the local reports on the meaning of the recent tree-smearing in that province have been received and considered.

Mr. H. Fowler said: The Permanent Settlement Regulation of May 1793, fixed in perpetuity the land revenue demand of the Government in parts of Bengal; but it is established that the Regulation of 1793 does not bar the levy of income-tax upon landed incomes, or the levy of local rates for local purposes. The cost of the cadastral survey will be defrayed partly by the Government, partly by the zemindars, and partly by the ryots. It has not yet been decided how the record of rights will be maintained in future years. At page 104 of the papers presented to Parliament on this subject in November last will be found the opinion of Mr. Stevens, senior member of the Bengal Board of Revenue. He says stringent precautions will be required to prevent the whole cost falling on the ryots; and he further expresses his belief that, even if the ryots had to bear the whole cost, the benefit secured to them would be worth the outlay. It is, moreover, the intention of the Government of India to take every possible precaution to prevent an undue proportion of the cost falling upon the ryots. It is not proposed to suspend the cadastral survey at present.

INDIAN FINANCE.

Sir W. Harcourt stated, in reply to Mr. Everett, that until the Budget discussions were concluded he would be unable to announce a day for the discussion of Indian finance.

INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES BILL.

This Bill was read a third time.

SOLDIERS AND FIREARMS IN INDIA.

On Tuesday, June 5, Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for India: If his attention has been called to many cases during the last few months, such as those at Gattakul, Fulta, and Bareilly, in which natives of India have been killed by British soldiers off duty carrying firearms, resulting in the trial of such soldiers for murder, and, if he will recommend the Commander-in-Chief in India to issue an order prohibiting the carrying of firearms and other lethal weapons by soldiers when off duty.

Mr. H. Fowler said: I have inquired as to the regulations under which soldiers are allowed when off duty to carry firearms. Those regulations are of a stringent nature, and go, I believe, as far as any regulations can to limit the possession of private arms and the grant of shooting-passes to steady and well-conducted men. I do not think that it would be expedient to attempt to enforce absolute prohibition. (Hear, hear.)

RELIEFS FOR INDIA.

Mr. Tomlinson asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in arranging for the despatch of the reliefs to the British forces serving in India during the present season, the Government had regard to the provisions of paragraph 2 of section xvii. of the Queen's Regulations for the British Army, and especially to that part of it which provides that arrangements will be made to embark corps and detachments so that they may arrive at their destinations in accordance with the table specified in that paragraph; whether the dates fixed by that table were determined in the interest of the health of the men, and in accordance with climatic considerations; whether the departure of the troopships to India during the present season was regulated with a view to conform to the Queen's Regulations, and whether those sent to Bombay arrived there wholly within the limits of time allowed by those regulations; whether the reliefs or any of them, in fact, arrived after the cold weather was over, and whether in consequence they had to be sent up the country during the hot season, there by increasing greatly the incidental discomforts of the journey; and what steps the Government, in fact, took consequential upon the breakdown of the troopships to enable them to act up to the Queen's Regulations, and insure the arrival of the reliefs before the cool season was over.

Mr. H. Fowler said: As far as may be practicable, arrangements are made for the reliefs for India to arrive within the periods specified in the Queen's Regulations, and any variation from those periods is settled in communication with the Horse Guards, War Office, and Admiralty. I have no reason to believe that the health of the troops has been injuriously affected in consequence. As I explained in my reply to the hon. member on May 31, the dates of arrival last season were exceptionally late, owing to the breakdown of the troopships: All possible measures were taken to accelerate the service, with the result stated in that reply.

BALADHUN MURDER CASE.

Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for India: If Mr. J. Clark, who has just been appointed deputy commissioner of Cachar, in Assam, is the same gentleman whose sentence of seven men to be hung, or to penal servitude for life for the murder of Mr. Cockburn, at Baladhun, was reversed on appeal by the High Court of Calcutta, and whose conduct has since been under inquiry by the Chief Commissioner of Assam, in consequence on the finding of the judges that he had been guilty of numerous and serious irregularities in the course of the proceedings; if so, has the inquiry been completed, and what has been the Chief Commissioners decision thereupon. Is it the case that, before this recent promotion, Mr. Clark was an assistant commissioner of the second grade, and that there are in Assam three civil assistant commissioners of the first grade, his seniors, and what have been the special services of Mr. Clark which have caused his promotion over their heads; is Mr. Clark a civil servant of only eight years' standing, while the ten other deputy commissioners now in Assam average over fourteen years' standing; and is there any case on record in which so young a man has been appointed to a deputy commissionership; and, is he now able to lay upon the table of the House the full papers relating to the Baladhun murder case as well as those relating to the inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Clark and other persons in connection with the proceedings therein, which he stated on April 2 last had been ordered by the Government of India.

If he is aware that Police Inspector Joy Chunder is specially commended as a zealous officer in the annual Report of the Province of Assam; if he is aware that this inspector was severely censured by the High Court Judges of Calcutta, in their decision in the Baladhun murder case, for procuring tutored evidence by torture and other illegal methods, and that the judges recommended that his conduct should be made the subject of a proper official inquiry; and has such inquiry ever been held; if so, with what result.

And if he is aware that Mr. J. L. Herald, lately Deputy Commissioner in Assam, has been promoted to the position of first-grade joint magistrate at Faridpore. Is he also aware that the High Court Judges at Calcutta, commenting upon his conduct of the earlier proceedings of the Baladhun murder case, suggested an inquiry into certain illegal and irregular proceedings on the part of Mr. Herald, which they described as arbitrary and improper and deserving of severe condemnation. And has such inquiry ever been held; if so, with what result.

Mr. H Fowler said: My honourable friend's three questions all refer to the same case, and he will perhaps allow me to answer them together. I have made inquiry, and am informed that a full inquiry has been held into the conduct of the police and magistrates in the Balladhun case, and that the report has been received by the Government of India, and will be forwarded to me by the next mail.

CHITRAL.

Sir Charles Dilke asked the Secretary of State for India whether the India Office have any information from Chitral additional to that which has been given by the newspapers on or since Saturday (June 2).

Mr. H. Fowler said no official information on the subject has been received, but inquiry has been made of the Government of India.

THE BEHAR CADASTRAL SURVEY.

On Thursday, June 7, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen asked the Secretary of State for India: What are the districts of Behar in which the cadastral survey has been actually commenced, and whether these are identical with or adjacent to the districts in which the tree-smearing has occurred; how many Europeans and how many Natives had been appointed to the Behar survey parties; what is the average salary of the Native subordinates in these parties; whether his attention has been drawn to the statement of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, at Bhagalpore or elsewhere, that there was some reason to fear corruption and extortion among the Native subordinates, and promised that special precautions should be taken to check the extortion; and whether any, and what, special precautions, in pursuance of this promise, have been taken in Behar.

Mr. H. Fowler said: I must respectfully protest against the suggestion which this question implies, that the recent smearing of mango-trees is the result of, or is connected with, any administrative action of the Indian Government with regard to the cadastral survey in a portion of Behar. Questions which make these or similar suggestions are immediately telegraphed to and are published in India, and are not calculated to assist the cause of order and good government in that country. I cannot state the numbers of Europeans and natives respectiveiy appointed to the Behar survey, but I believe the very great majority are natives; I am unable to give their average salaries. The regulations issued for the guidance of the survey officials in Behar are very stringent, and the landholders have been invited to bring to the notice of Government any instance of misconduct or extortion on the part of the surveying staff, in order that wrongdoers may be punished.

THE BASSANTPORE RIOT CASE.

Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for India if he is aware that Police Inspector Gaitri Prosonno, who was the chief police witness in the Bassantpore riot case, has been promoted from the fourth to the third grade of inspectors, with retrospective effect; that the seven men charged by him with having attempted to loot the Bassantpore Police Station were proved innocent before the Sessions Court at Sarun and the Calcutta High Court, and finally acquitted; that the sessions judge of Sarun declared that Prosonno had wilfully concealed facts which, if divulged, would have supported the case for the defence, and that his evidence was open to the greatest suspicion; and that the High Court in their judgment declared that the whole of the police evidence was open to suspicion, and entirely failed to prove that the prisoners took any active part in the riot; and, if so, why has Gaitri Prosonno been promoted, instead of placed on his trial for perjury.

Mr. H. Fowler said: I have no information whether or not the inspector has been promoted, but I am aware that a special repost was called for after the session trial; and that, after considering the matters elicited in the further inquiry then made, the Local Government came to the conclusion, subject to the clearing up of certain points still under investigation, that his conduct was praiseworthy. The facts are not quite as supposed by my hon. friend. Of the seven men charged, two were convicted, and the judge held that "on the whole" the police had "given a substantially true version" of the actual riot. He found, however, in regard to three of the accused that the police evidence to the effect that they took part in the riot was not of so satisfactory a character as to justify their conviction. He based this conclusion partly on the disappearance of certain papers which were afterwars accounted for, and partly on the fact that on certain points the evidence of the inspector and a constable had given him the impression that they were trying to conceal facts which, if admitted, might be favourable to the defence. These points were also subsequently explained to the satisfaction of the Local Government. The inspector's evidence did not affect the two other accused who were aquitted. I have not seen the High Court's judgment in the case.

THE SUPERSESSION IN THE BURMA COMMISSION.

Sir Seimour King asked the Secretary of State for India whether he is aware that the Government of India proposes, in spite of objection by the local authority, to fill up a vacancy in the first grade of assistant commissioners in Burma, resulting from the retirement on April 1 of Mr. Macree, a first grade deputy commissioner, by importidg a gentleman from India who is entirely new to the Burma Commission, with the effect of superseding the entire staff of the second grade assistant commissioners, of which the senior shows ten years' service and the junior over eight;

And whether, having regard to the injury likely to result from the proposed arrangement to the public service and the inconvenience likely to arise from a block in promotion, he will ask the Government of India to reconsider its intentions.

Mr. H. Fowler said: On the 12th of last month the services of Mr. A. H. Collins, an Indian Civil Servant of thirteen years' standing, were transferred from Bengal to Burma. I am informed that the arrangement was made with the concurrence of the Chief Commissioner, but in any case I should not be disposed to interfere in such a matter except upon a complaint by some aggrieved person submitted in the prescribed course.

THE COST OF THE BEHAR CADASTRAL SURVEY.

Mr. Henniker Heaton asked the Secretary of State for India, with reference to his statement that the cost of the Cadastral Survey in Behar will be defrayed partly by the Government, partly by the zemindars and partly by the ryots, what proportion of the cost is to be defrayed by the Government; what proportion of such cost has hitherto been defrayed by the Government in Bombay and other provinces of India; whether the royts have ever been burdened with any portion of the costs; and whether any consideration is to be shown to those zemindars whose estates have already been compulsorily surveyed at an immense cost by the Government or the Court of Wards during their minorities, and are now to be re-surveyed.

Mr. H. Fowler said: The proportion of the cost of the cadastral survey to be borne by Government is still under consideration. In Bombay and other temporarily settled provinces, where the survey is made primarily for the security of the public revenue, the whole of such survey is paid by Government. The ryots have not borne any of the costs in the provinces to which I have just referred. As was stated in an answer given in this House on Nov. 17 last, and as is explained at length at paragraph 44, page 78 of Behar Cadastral Survey papers presented on Nov. 22, 1893, surveys previously effected will be utilised as far as practicable.

LANCE-CORPORALS IN INDIA.

Colonel Waring asked the Secretary of State for India: With reference to the Army Order 110, dated May 12, 1893, which increased to thirty-two the number of paid lance-corporals allowed to a battalion of Infantry, if he will explain why, though this order was received in India in August last, it has not yet been acted upon, so that lance-corporals who left England with draft subsequent to May 12, 1893, and who were receiving pay under it, have in consequence been deprived of such extra pay on coming on the Indian establishment? Why an order, which is acknowledged by all military men to be a most necessary one, and which involves a very insignificant expenditure, should require special consideration after it has been promulgated in India? And whether, considering the well-known difficulty in getting good men to accept the lance stripe, he will endeavour to bring the consideration of the question to an early and satisfactory conclusion?

Mr. H. Fowler said: It is an old and well-established rule that Royal warrants or Army orders which involve an increase of charge are not applicable to India, unless and until they are promulgated in an Indian Army Circular by the Indian Government. The order to which the honourable and gallant member refers has not been so promulgated; but since it was issued in England it has been under consideration by the Government of India, and by myself in communication with the Secretary of State for War, and I have every reason to think that the matter will very soon be settled.

THE MARKING OF TREES IN BEHAR.

Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for India: If he had seen a Reuter's telegram, dated Simla, June 5, published in the London papers to the effect that in the opinion of the Government of India the microscopic tests which have been applied to the mud daubed on the mango trees in North Behar prove that in 90 per cent. of the cases the smearing is due to pigs rubbing themselves against the trees; and has the India office received any information confirming this statement?

Mr. H. Fowler said: I have seen the telegram to which my honourable friend refers. I have also received from the Government of India information to the effect that the larger part of the marks are due to animals, though some are certainly done by human agency. The intentional marking appears to have originated early this year in Nepaul, and to have spread thence into Behar, being probably intended as advertisement to draw pilgrims to a shrine in Nepaul. It is thought that when attention had been called to this matter some mischievously-disposed persons, finding marks taken seriously, have continued work in certain districts. But it is considered that there is no sufficient evidence to connect the marking with any movement among the natives, nor any substantial reason to suppose that it has any political significance.

SPECIAL TRAINS FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for India if any despatch has been received from the Viceroy recommending the stoppage of the use of special trains to convey the Viceroy, Commander-in-Chief, and other members of the Government between Simla and Cacutta, on the ground of needless expense.

Mr. H. Fowler said: No communication has been received from the Government of India on this subject. I am informed that members of Council other than the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief are not entitled to special trains.

INDIAN COMPANIES MEETINGS.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION.

The report of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the half-year ending March 31 states that:—

The fleet now comprises seventy-six steamers, steam tugs, and launches, of a total tonnage of 236,364 tons. The Caledonia was the only vessel under construction at the date of the last report, and she was launched a few days ago, and will be completed in time to take her place in the mail service in the autumn. Contracts have been recently entered into for the construction of two steamers capable of carrying 7,000 tons of cargo, and possessing, at the same time a considerable extent of passenger accommodation of the highest class; and of a steam vessel of upwards of 6,000 tons of capacity. They appear in the fleet list as the Madras, the Singapore, and the Ceylon, respectively. The mail and general services have been carried on with entire regularity. Two steamers have been chartered by Government for the purpose of carrying on the Indian transport work during the coming season. The directors have negotiated with the Lords of the Admiralty a fresh contract for the employment of certain vessels as armed cruisers in case of war. Although differing in some respects from an arrangement of a similar nature which was in force between 1888 and 1892, the new contract will be practically a continuation of the original scheme. Owing to causes which are well understood, it has been impossible during the last two years to refer to the state of the Eastern shipping trade in satisfactory terms. The entire collapse of speculative activity, the low price of commodities, the uncertainty as to the future of silver, and the financial crisis in Australia, have all combined to diminish the volume of Eastern business, and to depress rates of freight, sometimes to an abnormally low point. In the last half-year occasional traces of improvement were indicated, but not of a permanent character, and at the present moment the dulness is extreme. So far as India is concerned, the low prices of produce on this side have greatly curtailed the export of wheat and other staples, and during the earlier portion of the six months homeward freights were sometimes difficult to obtain on any terms. On the other hand, the great fall in exchange, combined with the fact that India has been compelled by her fiscal necessities to impose duties on imports, had a very prejudicial effect on the export trade to that country, and for many months the mail steamers, though but small carriers of cargo, were compelled to leave London every week with a large amount of space unfilled. The imports from Japan, China, and the Straits Settlements were, comparatively speaking, on a larger scale than those from India, and freights were, therefore, on the whole, better in that quarter, but the export business to these as to all silver-using countries, was seriously checked by the low rate of exchange. As regards the Australian Colonies, they have as yet hardly begun to emerge from the despondency caused by their great financial troubles, and accentuated by the low prices of wool, which form the staple of their wealth. The decline in the passenger traffic of these Colonies, which adversely affected the revenue last year, still continues to be more or less severely felt. On the other lines it may be said that the passenger traffic was normal. It will be readily understood that in the circumstances described the work was not carried on under favourable conditions during the current financial year. It is, therefore, with satisfaction the directors be able to state that on the whole the revenue was in excess of that of the corresponding period of 1892-3, while the expenditure, though greater, was fortunately still below the level of the enhanced receipts. They, therefore, feel justified in recommending the payment of the usual interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the preferred, and 7 per cent. per annum on the deferred stock.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

The ordinary general meeting was held, on June 6, at the Canon-street Hotel, Mr. J. R. Boyson (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, said a good deal of litigation was still pending, but he felt convinced the result would be in favour of the company. They had been somewhat disappointed at the working of the tea estates. The first small sales of their teas were made on June 4, and they realised about 3½d. per pound more than the average of the early sales in 1893.—Mr. R. P. Harrison seconded the motion, which was adopted.

MADRAS RAILWAY.

The forty-second annual general meeting was held, on June 4, at 61, New Broad-street, E.C.—Mr. G. Noble Taylor (chairman) said the return was not quite equal to that of the first half of 1893, but it compared very favourably with that of the corresponding half of the previous year. The result was a dividend at the rate of 4·28 per cent. per annum on the entire capital. The dividend for the year on the capital stock of the company, after deducting the amount required to pay interest on the debentures, was £4 12s. per cent.—Col. G. C. Collyer seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

The ordinary general meeting was held, on June 5, at Gresham House.—Mr. Samuel Moore (chairman) said he thought the report would be regarded by the shareholders and those who had watched the railway from the commencement as a most satisfactory one. The gross receipts showed an increase of Rs. 2,17,977 as compared with the corresponding half of the previous year, and the expenses an increase of Rs. 1,44,517, leaving a favourable balance on the side of net revenue. The increase of ¾ per cent. in the ratio of expenses to receipts was not likely to occur in the future, and would more probably lead to greater economies. The latter part of the year 1893 was not a good time for Indian trade generally.—The report was adopted.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The directors recommend a dividend of 8s. per cent. on the deferred annuity capital and deferred annuity capital class "D," in addition to the guaranteed interest of £2 per cent. for the half-year, making a total return of guaranteed interest and dividend for the year 1893 of £5 11s. 6d.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

The directors recommend a dividend of 9s. per cent., making the return for the half-year £2 4s. per cent., and for the year £4. 9d. per cent.

NATIVES ABROAD.

An unusual story was told before Mr. Bros, at the Clerkenwell Police-court, on Jun 4. Miza Mahomet, forty, described as a doctor of Medicine, of Denbigh-street, Westminster, was charged with assaulting Sheika Meeran Buksh, and with stealing a gold ring from him. Prosecutor is a law student. He first made the prisoner's acquaintance two years ago, but did not see him again till Sunday evening, when they met in Holborn. They went to a house in Barfordstreet, Islington, where he was introduced to some of the prisoner's friends, and after drinking a bottle of brandy, for which he (Buksh) paid, they proceeded to leave. A quarrel arose in the passage of the house, and Mahomet struck him on the head with a stick, causing him to fall to the floor. He shortly afterwards missed a ring from his finger, and accused Mahomet of stealing it.—In cross-examination by Mr. Rendall Moore, solicitor, the complainant said he went to the house to be introduced to a widow, with a view to marrying her. (Laughter.)—Further evidence was given that Mahomet, when given into custody, said that Buksh had "insulted a female," and that was why he struck him. He denied stealing the ring.—Mrs. Hefferman, a widow, said the prisoner and the prosecutor came to the house in which she lodged on Sunday evening. Brandies and sodas were sent for, and the complainant, before he left, offered to marry her and to take her to India.—Mr. Bros: Were you willing to go to India with him?—The witness: Yes, if he was in a good position, and had plenty of money. (Laughter.) Continuing, the witness said when they were leaving a dispute arose as to who should carry a cloak belonging to her. The prosecutor asked the prisoner to carry it, but Mahomet said he was not a valet, She did not see the blow struck.—At this point prosecutor said he wished to withdraw the charge, as he was going back to India in a day or two.—Mr. Bros dismissed the charge of theft, but fined the accused 40s. for assault.

Philatelists should note that a new postage-stamp that is likely to become rare is being printed at the French Government stamp-printing establishment in the Rue d'Hauteville, in Paris. The department has been commissioned to produce them for the African Chief Menelik. The stamps are of the nominal value of five, ten, twenty-five, and fifty centimes, and one, two, and three francs. The first category (the cheaper sorts) represent a lion surmounted by a crown, holding a banner and the others bear Menelik's effigy.

THE DERBY.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE TRAINER.

All the world is talking of the victory of Lord Rosebery's horse Ladas in the Derby. Though the result of the race was a foregone conclusion it excited intense interest. For the first time in history it was probable that a man who was at once a Prime Minister and a popular sportsman would win the Derby, and this alone gave the great race an immense attraction in the popular mind. The weather was not very suitable for a great open-air fete. A chill north-easterly wind was blowing but the recent rain had laid dust, and the Derby veil was therefore a superfinity. The crowd on the race-course was as great as, if not greater than, ever and the cab strike did not affect the numbers of those who travelled by road. The great feature of the day was the ovation to Lord Rosebery after the race was won. Sporting magnates are generally popular at Epsom, but Lord Rosebery met with a reception the like of which has never been witnessed on a race-course. The crowd went almost mad with enthusiasm, and if Lord Rosebery had not received the protection of the police the enthusiasm of the crowd would have been too much for him. The people rent the air with their shouts, and their wild passionate excitement surpassed anything ever witnessed on a race-course. Unfortunately the weather broke down in the afternoon. A heavy rain set in between four and five o'clock, and those who came back by road, had a very cold and unpleasant drive.

A REMARKABLE OCCASION.

In an interesting article on the big event, a special correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—Some time, on Wednesday afternoon, or at various moments during the day, allowing for the differences of time, India, Hong Kong, Australia, New Zealand, Egypt, the Straits Settlements, Mauritius, South Africa, North and South America, and nearly all civilised Europe were waiting to know how Ladas acquitted himself in the Derby. What a situation for not a horse but a man! But no man since the world began ever had an opportunity so entirely grand in its universality. One would like to know what Ladas himself was thinking about it. Well, were verification possible, I would gladly bet that I know. Towards two o'clock, in the afternoon, Ladas, if his thoughts could be put into human language, was thinking thus:—"Bless my heart, how hungry I am! I had a bowl of oats and quarter of a bucket of water very early this morning. Why has my luncheon been entirely neglected? As my only language is a kick, I hesitate to mention it to my esteemed trainer, Mr. M. Dawson; and yet it is really too bad. Oh, for a manger of oats and a rackful of nice hay, and the opportunity of plunging my head into a full bucket of water! Hallo! They are actually going to saddle me! And what a number of people there seem to be about! Well, I feel pretty well, and no doubt I shall be none the worse for a nice exercise gallop, if they'll only hurry up with luncheon when I've done. Ah! there's Watts, the little man with the big nose—an old acquaintance of mine. Somehow I've seemed to go very fast as often as he has been on my back, especially when he has those curious colours on. Well, I am prepared to go very fast now, but oh! how I do wish it was luncheon time!" Probably I have rather expanded Ladas' thoughts, but that would be the main gist of them.

THE SCENE IN THE PADDOCK.

There is quiet in the paddock, and there are stately horses being led round with little boys at their heads or on their backs, who look as if they would defy creation to force one atom of their equine wisdom from them. Here, shortly after two o'clock, one may see a rush of gentlemen and ladies to a certain far corner where the Derby horses are being walked round in a circle. First I see Matchbox, and think him, as I always have thought him, the very perfection of a race-horse. He is by St. Simon, but bears no resemblance to that breed. In short, he looks a Newminster all over, and I should compare him for grandeur of shape to Amphion, closely in-bred to Newminster. He was followed by Bullingdon, to whom I took an instant dislike. Bullingdon is a short horse with a hollow back and a big head. He was sweating, too, cold as the day was. Reminder is a perfect beauty, and I never saw more exquisitely formed forelegs than he stands upon. He is a small and light horse, and it might be guessed that some day he will prove himself a great stayer, though as to speed he obviously wants scope of stride. Hornbeam is also good-looking, but there is nothing particular to say about him. Clwyd and Galloping Dick I did not see.

WHERE WAS LADAS?

But where was Ladas? Well, it seems that when he went on the course early in the morning he was so mobbed that it was feared the horse might be frightened. So it was determined to keep him back till the last moment. Lord Rosebery's place, the Durdans, adjoins the paddock, and there is a wicket-gate opening from it into the enclosure. Ladas was walked about and saddled at the Durdans, but it became known—I can hardly guess how—that he would come through the wicket-gate, and an immense crowd of the nobility and gentry assembled to greet him. A stalwart gamekeeper kept the gate, and politely but most firmly refused permission to the noblest in the land to pass beyond the sacred boundary. Presently the gate was opened, and Lord Rosebery, looking at once sedate and confident, came forth surrounded by ladies of title. Then there were murmurs of curiosity as three race-horses issued from the gate. But none of them was Ladas. At last the hero came, but he was at once so crushed upon and worshipped that I frankly confess that I saw nothing of him but his ears.

THE PARADE.

In the walk past the stands Bullingdon led the way. Matchbox followed, and was inclined to be fidgetty and to dance about. The rest, as beseemed Derby candidates, were on their best and most gentleman-like behaviour. Matchbox pleased most, and perhaps Reminder least, in the canter past. But this is a very delusive ceremony.

THE TWINKLING LEGS OF LADAS.

Very quickly after the horses had got to the starting post the flag fell and they were off. Round the top of the hill they were all together, and I fancy the pace up to this point was not great. But when once the descent began the speed became tremendous. Bullingdon led round Tettenham Corner, and was then beaten. Next Matchbox came on by himself, with Ladas chasing him. I never saw a more interesting bit of galloping. Matchbox covered an enormous extent of ground at each stride, and all the way down the hill seemed certain to win. Then Ladas came up to him, and for a very few strides it appeared likely to be a close contest. Yet that was not to be. I have long studied the differences in horses' gallops, but I know not how to describe the movements of Ladas' limbs. He has not the stride of Matchbox or Ormonde, the devouring and tearing action of Donovan, or the stealing action of St. Simon. If I were asked to find a verb I should say that he just—twinkles. You can't see how he moves, except by discerning that there he is and there again he isn't. Well, that is how he won the Derby, and I shall wait for a time before I finally adhere to my old opinion that St. Simon is the best race-horse I ever saw.

THE SCENE AFTER THE RACE.

The special correspondent of the *Sporting Chronicle* thus describes the scene:—The scene which follows the race baffles description. Lord Rosebery rushes down from his place on the stand a very happy man, whilst patrician and plebeian shout alike in approval of the great horse. Policemen endeavour to clear a way for the owner as he leads back the winner. He reaches the horse ere the cheering is over, and comes back at his head into the enclosure, and still there is no abatement in the noisy enthusiasm. Such a scene of uncontrollable delight has never in the whole history of the English turf been previously witnessed, perhaps it will never be again. Lord Rosebery is still pale, and his lips quiver with emotion. Sporting England is proud of the sportman who had won; proud of the horse and proud of the jockey, and concealment is scorned. It is as though the shouting would never cease. It swells into a great volume again when the valued "All right" is shouted, what time the Prince of Wales had pushed his way to the weighing-room to congratulate the hero of the day, and finally reaches its final stage when Lord Rosebery appeared in his box, and the ring men, with the multitude on the course, cheer still again and again, till his Lordship, worn out with bowing, sinks in his seat, and almost by a gesture asks that it shall cease.

WHO WAS LADAS?

J. M. S. Brooke writes to the *Times*:—If I have been asked once, I have been asked a dozen times within the past month, "Who was Ladas?" Now, sir, as the Provost of Eton has "only just discovered" for himself, he (Ladas) is mentioned in Juvenal. Ladas was a swift courier and mighty wrestler in the service of Alexander the Great?

A TALK WITH THE TRAINER.

Mr. Matthew Dawson, the trainer of Ladas, was interviewed a few days ago. He showed the interviewer the horse, and the lump on the hock, which, he declared, could not interfere with the horse's running. Mr. Dawson (says the interviewer) presents a pleasant picture of healthy old age. He is seventy-five, and his profuse hair is silvery white. He has never lost the smack of his mother tongue. He is a Scotsman. He was born in East Lothian, and was for a long time associated with the training business at Gullane, recently closed by order of the lady of the manor.

"How does Ladas" (I pronounced the first "a" as in "ah") "compare with the other great horses you have trained?" I asked.

"Hoots, man! you are like my Lord Rosebery. He will persist in calling the colt Lahdas. It's Leydas, man, Leydas, I tell ye. But your question. He is the grandest horse I ever trained, barring, I think, St. Simon. He has not yet been proved inferior to the Saint, but in my opinion he is not just quite as good as that great smasher."

"Is he an easy horse to train, Mr. Dawson?"

"I have never had an easier. His intelligence is remarkable. Jack Watts says he never rode a better or quieter horse, and Jack ought to know. He just pulls sufficiently to keep a tight rein, and on the slightest pressure of knees or easing of mouth to let him know that you want him to go faster he will do so. Ah, my gentleman is a beauty and no mistake. He has really never been hard ridden yet, and we do not know what he is capable of. His temper is angelic, and his courage is as great as his good looks, in spite of what some of the papers say. I don't think he has any political opinions, although one writer almost tried to make out that he had."

"When at the post," continued Mr. Dawson, with a chuckle, "he often makes me laugh. He will stand like a sheep while the others are dancing around and kicking up their heels. I believe the rascal keeps an eye on Mr. Coventry, for he has never yet required to be told to go; he jumps off like a shot as soon as the flag falls.

"No, man, he is not dainty with his feed. He has a good healthy appetite, and he generally takes all that is given him. He gets the ordinary fare—oats, beans, mash—but, of course, these are the very best that can be bought. I get all my oats from a man in Duns, in Scotland, so that you see there is a good deal of 'Scotch' about him," and Mr. Dawson laughed at his own joke. "Why," he continued," he is owned by a Scottish nobleman who is, beside that, the first gentleman in Europe at the present day; he is trained by a Scotchman; he eats Scotch oats, and you, a Scotchman, are going to write about him. Why, man, he's a Scotch!"

I then asked Mr. Dawson a question regarding the afflicted hock. "Ay, man, that's a great pity," he said, with a thoughtful, far away look in his eyes. "It has caused his Lordship and myself a great deal of worry and anxiety. Had the horse been my own I would not have cared; but it has been a long-standing promise of mine to find his Lordship a Derby winner before the curtain came down on my life. I am afraid if I don't do it this time I will never do it."

I hastened to assure him that he looked full of years, but he only smiled and in a sad, touching tone, said, "Man, I'm seventy-five, and a man's not much good after that."

"What is my personal opinion of the formation on the hock? Well, I'm not afraid. I have had horses with much larger growth on the same place, but the running of the animals was never interfered with. Ladas seems unconscious of any defect in his leg. You can pass your hand over the lump and squeeze it, but he shows no sign of pain or even sensitiveness. If he did matters would be very serious. The vets set more store by the lump than perhaps I do myself. They say it is the result of a 'fusion of serum,'; I think that is the proper term. The lump exudes a little matter, but nothing to speak of. I think that as the horse grows older the growth will be absorbed by his body. I certainly don't think it will interfere with his running on Derby Day.

The cause of the formation was an overstrain at exercise. One frosty morning, about three months ago, he was taken into the straw-covered paddock for walking exercise. He was very fresh, and stood on his toes, and kicked up his heels in his glee. A day or so after the growth began to form.

"Oh! yes, he has to be guarded with great care. Mr. Leach, the horse's veterinary attendant, and a boy sleep immediately over the stall. Everything is locked securely from the inside, and it would take a heavier instrument than a crowbar to effect an entrance. The horse is never left alone for a moment in the day-time."

"Do you think you will win the Derby, Mr. Dawson?"

"I think so, I hope so, I sincerely hope so. My Lord Rosebery is as fine a sportsman as ever came within my ken, and I would dearly like to earn for him the proud distinction of being the owner of a Derby winner to add to the honour and glory that is attached to the Premiership. Some time ago Lord Alington and a sporting duke said, at different times, 'Why, if you win the Derby with Ladas, Lord Rosebery will win the next general election.' I laughed at the suggestion, but I believe there is a great deal of truth in it, for an Englishman dearly loves a true sportsman."

THE FIGHTING IN UGANDA.

A Uganda despatch, dated March 15, which came to hand on June 2, stated that Kabarega only escaped by the skin of his teeth, and the line of forts between Uganda and the Albert Nyanza having been completed, the slave caravans from the north will be effectually stopped, even if the old chief should return to his old quarters again. Details are given of Major "Roddy" Owen's journey to Wadelai. He did not march, but sailed, and not only hoi-ted a flag at Wadelai, but made a treaty with the Sheikh. "Major Owen travelled in a steel boat, and was subjected to a heavy fire from both banks of the river for fifteen miles. He, however, kept shouting out that he was a friend, and so reached Wadelai unhurt. The treaty provided for the enlistment of a number of soldiers from among the Sheikh's followers." An account is also given of a big fire by which the C. M. S. has lost 22,000 volumes, valued at £2,000.

MAJOR "RODDY" OWEN INTERVIEWED.

Since the foregoing information was published Major E. Roddy Owen has arrived in London. On landing at Dover he was met by a representative of Reuter's Agency, to whom he gave an interesting account of his adventures, including his reported capture by the Mohammedans. Major Owen said:—

The difficulties with Kabarega were primarily due to his refusal to provide food for the forts in North Uganda, or to trade with the British or the Buganda. Moreover, he put to death those Baganda who attempted to cross over into his country, and attacked the King of Toro, our former friend, killing some of his people, and carrying off a number of them as slaves. He also threatened to attack the Buganda frontier Chiefs who applied to me for assistance. Such a condition of things could not be tolerated, and accordingly Colonel Colvile, the British Commissioner, ordered me to advance and punish Cicoculi. Kabarega's biggest Chief, and the principal instigator of the trouble. This was in December last. Having marched to the frontier, I left the fort at Singo, accompanied by Lieutenant Villiers, of the Horse Guards, and by the French Traveller M. Decle, who had found his way up by road from the Cape. My force consisted of 200 Nubian soldiers and a Maxim. Most of the Nubians had been recruited from among the Soudanese slaves, and they knew little enough of the rifles they carried.

The statement that there was no defiance of orders by Major "Roddy" Owen in his advance to Wadelai, and that he acted under the directions of Colonel Colvile, is confirmed by Sir Edward Grey's statement in the House on June 5. "Col. Colville," he said, "being aware that Her Majesty's Government desired to obtain information as to the state of affairs at Wadelai, took advantage of the expedition to Unyoro to send Major Owen [forward to Wadelai] with a small escort by water." In Reuter's interview Major Owen mentions two striking facts in his account of the campaign against Kabarega. First his Maxim, like one of Capt. Lugard's, was dragged about more for the moral influence it exerted than for its powers as a gun, being out of repair, it "could not fire more than two shots at a time." Second, Major Owen was accompanied by one M. Decle, a French traveller, "who had found his way up by road from the Cape." It is a curious circumstance (remarks the "Westminster Gazette") that the first survey of the Cape-to-Cairo telegraph route—for one presumes that M. Decle travelled via Lake Nyassa and Tanganyika, "the wasp's waist" and Uganda—should have been made, as far as Unyoro at least, by a Frenchman.

Reuter's Agency has interviewed M. Decle, who expressed

THE ANGLO-BELGIAN CONVENTION.

ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

M. HANOTAUX, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. Delcasse, Colonial Minister, received a deputation of the "Colonial Group" in the Chamber of Deputies on June 1. The Ministers said the Government accepted the proposed interpellation upon the treaty between Great Britain and the Congo State, and would ask the Chamber to fix the debate for yesterday (June 7). The gist of M. Hanotaux's speech will be found on page 16.

The Paris "Temps" of June 6 asserted that the British Government hoped to obtain the assent of a European congress to its recent arrangements in Africa, but the "Temps" thinks this anticipation will not be realised.

The Paris "Nation," of June 4, said:—

We are in a position to state that M. Hanotaux, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has, since his assumption to office, resumed the negotiations with Great Britain and the indepent Congo State with a view to annulling the treaty recently concluded by England with the King of the Belgians.

The Paris "Matin," of June 1, said:—

The European Governments interested will never allow that Belgium had the power by a privately-concluded treaty to cede to the English free passage between the great lakes in such a manner as to cut Africa in two and thus to prevent all communication from east to west.

The "Themps," of June 3, referring to Lord Kimberley's letter to Mr. Hardinge, Acting Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, explaining the import of the treaty concluded, on May 12, between Great Britain and the Independent Congo State, said:—

This document shows that the Anglo-Congo understanding dates back to 1890, the year when France, by acquiescing in the fiscal proposals made by the Congo Government at the Brussels Conference, permitted the Congo State to live on its own resources. Since that period, consequently every attempt at a rapprochement with France was intended to lull the vigilance of the French Government. The negotiations of June, 1892, suspended in consequence of the Poumayrai incidents, those of November, 1892, broken off owing to the demands made by the Congo State that France should recognise its rights to the regions of the Nile Basin, and the negotiations of February, 1894, without reckoning the official pourparlers at Paris, at Ostend, and at Brussels—all this diplomacy had only one end, to make our Government a party to the partition of the Egyptian equatorial provinces. The letter of Load Kimberley summarises in formal terms the drift of the policy of the Congo State in regard to France.

M. Deloncle, interviewed regarding the statements of Sir E. Grey in the House of Commons on June 1, regarded the avowal that Egypt had reserved her rights in the Equatorial Province as opening a wide breach in the Anglo-Congo Convention. "Let us hope," M. Deloncle added, "that the Porte will speedily make the same reserves as Egypt, its vassal."

THE POSITION OF GERMANY.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Morning Post" telegraphed, on June 6, that the German Government had notified to the British Foreign Office that it had lodged a protest with the Government of the Congo State against the Anglo-Congolese Treaty. It is considered probable, however, that an understanding on the subject will be arrived at, as the zone leased to England does not adjoin German thrritory.

Accordidg to the Berlin correspondents, Germany is opposed to the leasing of any port of the Congo territory to England, and claims free intercourse between the German Colony and the Congo State all the way to the Atlantic. It appears that the German protest, being based on the Treaty of 1884 between Germany and the Congo State, was consequently addressed to the Congo Government at Brussels and not to the British Government. The German position is that the frontiers of the Congo State recognised by Germany in 1884 are altered by the Convention, and that this alteration cannot be recognised till it be submitted to the Powers, in accordance with the Congo Act. The German Colonial enthusiasts (we gather from the 'Standard's' Berlin correspondent) have been calling upon the Government to make the present situation a means of obtaining the cession of Walfish Bay, and a new Anglo-German boundary delimitation near the Zambesi. The "Freisinnige Zeitung," of June 3, says:—

Now that new frontier questions have been raised by England, we think the simultaneous revision of the South-West African frontier would be justified. It would be advisable to offer England the whole of German South-West Africa and the Southern part of German East Africa in exchange for the Island of Zanzibar. The future of German South-West Africa depends on Cape Colony, and German East Africa is of value only if England's suzerainty over Zanzibar be transferred to Germany at the new Congress on Africa, of which people are beginning to speak again.

A Parliamentary paper was published in London containing a letter from Lord Kimberley to Mr. Hardinge, Consul-General at Zanzibar, and the enclosures therein relating to the Anglo-Belgian Convention.

A statement submitted by the Belgian Government to the Chamber regarding the Congo Railway shows that the cost of the line will be two millions and a quarter sterling, instead of a million, as was originally estimated. To lay forty kilometres of track took three years and £8,000 the kilometre. Even with receipts put at £20 per passenger and £40 per ton for goods for the 248 miles journey there will be an annual deficiency in the account of £12,000.

GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND THE CONGO.

ANTI-ENGLISH STATEMENT BY THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER.

THE subject of the treaties recently concluded by Great Britain with Italy and the Congo State was debated in the French Chamber on June 7, on the initiative of M. Etienne, brought formerly Under-Secretary for the Colonies. M. Etienne brought forward an elaborate indictment of the Colonial policy of Great Britain as continually antagonistic to that of France; and he contended that, as regards the recent African treaties, the object of the British Government was to secure to itself the possession of Egypt. M. Deloncle, who followed, supported M. Etienne's views. M. Delafosse insisted that it was time for France to act in defence of her rights and honour.

M. Hanotaux, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a speech which was much applauded, thanked M. Etienne and his colleagues for the initiative they had taken. The Ministry, he said, were far more desirous than anyone of letting it be known how they were watching over the defence of French rights.

In regard to the Congo (continued M. Hanotaux), the European Powers in granting territory to the independent Congo State had required guarantees. By the Act of 1885 France had a preferential right to these territories. The question was, had these conditions been respected by the Anglo-Congo Convention of May 12 last? He did not hesitate to reply in the negative. (Hear, hear?) The recognised preferential rights of France had been evaded. In fact, the convention was in direct contravention of international law in regard to Africa. It was not only the basin of the Congo, but the basin of the Nile, and with it the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, which was at issue. He might go further and say that it was international law in general in its most vital principles which was at stake. (Hear, hear.) The rights of the Sultan over the Soudan to the south of Egypt, and over the entire Equatorial Soudan, had been established in successive firmans. The integrity of the Ottoman Empire rested upon formal Acts dating back half a century and solemnly confirmed by successive Governments. It was these Acts which were so discreetly alluded to in the Anglo-Congo Convention of May 12. How could these Acts, however, be allowed to be contravened now by a State which owed its own existence to international agreements, which the Great Powers were bound to respect? It had been said that the Congo State wished to sign a convention with France. Proposals had been made in this sense on the basis of vague promises. But France, having always upheld the rights of the Sultan and his subjects in the Nile Valley, the Government had thought that its duty was to assure respect for treaties by its own attitude. (Hear, hear.) Respecting the rights of others, it desired that equal respect should be shown for its own rights. (Cheers.) It had not deviated from this principle. The French Government had made the most express reservations both at London and Brussels. Quite recently, however, the British Government had intimated its willingness to discuss the matter with France, and fresh arrangements would have to be taken into consideration. Meanwhile France considered the Anglo-Congo Convention as null and void. (Loud cheers.) The Ottoman and German Governments had also made reservations in regard to the agreement. France would act in such a manner as to show that she had a just sense of her rights, and both the will and power to defend them. (Loud cheers.) Turning more particularly to the questions pending between France and the Congo State, the Minister said that about the year 1890 the Congo agents had crossed the Ubangi and established stations on territory subject to France. At the present time the Government thought that provisional measures might be taken in order to ascertain the true state of affairs in the Ubangi region. The necessary forces had already been despatched to defend the French posts, and more troops would follow. (Hear, hear.) The Governor of the French Congo would leave for his post by the next mail steamer. French diplomacy knew that its task was to defend the rights of France, and would not fail in its duty. (Loud cheers.)

M. Etienne thanked the Minister for his explanations, and asked him to ensure the occupation of the territories which France had the right to occupy. He then moved a resolution approving the declarations of the Government, and expressing a conviction that, taking its stand on international engagements, the Ministry would see that respect was shown for the rights of France. This was accepted by the Premier and unanimously adopted in a House of 527 members.

Reuter's Paris correspondent, telegraphing on the 8th inst says that all that morning's papers unanimously approve the language of M. Hanotaux and the vote of Chamber regarding the Anglo-Congo treaty. They express the conviction that in view of the unanimity of the House on the subject, Great Britain will understand that she must yield, and she will, therefore, doubtless give way.

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE EXTENSION, OXFORD.

THE opening of the new buildings forming the extension, recently completed, of the India, Institute at Oxford which is situated in Board Street, took place on Saturday afternoon, June 2, there being a large number of ladies and gentlemen connected with the University present. The Vice-Chancellor, the Principal of Hertford, Dr. Boyd, presided, and there were also present Sir Monier Monier-Williams (Professor of Sanscrit), Sir W. W. Hunter, Sir Charles and Lady Aitchison, Sir William and Lady Markby, the Senior and Junior Proctors, the Provost of Queen's, the Rector of Exeter, the Provost of Worcester, the Archdeacon of Oxford (Dr. Palmer), the Principal of St. Mary Hall, Professor Burrows, Professor Odling, Professor Legge, and others, together with several Indian students. The new portion gives a much-needed addition to the library, and provides a large lecture-room beneath, and with this enlargement the exterior portion of the building is complete.

The Vice-Chancellor said they were met together to congratulate the University and Sir Monier Monier-Williams on the large addition which had been made to the institute. It had seemed almost impossible that the large sum required for the building should have been got together, but Indian Princes and English noblemen had poured out their treasure, and he was pleased to be able to announce that Sir Monier Monier-Williams was going to present his large and valuable library of books to the library of the institute, which would indeed be then well furnished.

Sir Monier Monier-Williams said he had to regret that Lord Brassey, the most munificent of all the contributors to the institute, was unable to be present. The life of the institute hitherto had been that of a growing organism, full, he hoped, of energy, but with powers not fully developed. That had arisen from the force of circumstance and not from any want of sympathy with the progress of that great country, or rather that collection of countries, which the institute represented. The library was, he thought, unsurpassed by any other room in Oxford in respect of the convenience of its arrangements and the beauty of its proportions. He even ventured to assert that it was likely to become one of the most important Oriental libraries in the kingdom. Recently they had greatfully accepted from Mrs. Batty a gift of 500l. He himself was about to present the whole of his Oriental library under certain conditions to the institute. As to the museum, it was still only half finished, and some of the valuable collections obtained by him in India were useless through want of space for their proper exhibition. Happily, he was able to announce that his Highness the Thokore Sahib of Gondal, to whose munificence the extension of the present building was largely due, had intimated through a telegrm which he held in his hand that he would grant the money needed for the finishing of the museum, as an evidence of what the East owed to the West and West to the East.

Sir William Hunter then delivered an address on Indian education, especially with reference to the Hindoo and Mahomedan systems, and expressed a high feeling of admiration for the patience, the perseverance and the many high and generous qualities which Sir Monier Monier-Williams had devoted to the creation and completion of the institute, remarking that it would be his lasting memorial in Oxford, not only in dead stone, but also a living influence for generations of Indian students and workers yet to come.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian Frontier.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 24th June, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	24	12	6 a.m.	..	46
Teheran	24	1	5 p.m.	..	19
Suez				...	

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 24th June, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	2	...	6
" Kurrachee	..	10	...	3
" Madras	..	8	...	1

THE promised manifesto of the Indian Currency Association has been published. It amounts to a lengthy impeachment of the Home Government, and recounts the lack of a consistent and resolute policy, in place of which has been one of irresolution and hesitation, the only instances of definite purpose being in such notifications and statements as tended to the further depreciation of the currency which it was the object of reform to protect. As instances of vacillation the document quotes the acceptance of tenders under sixteenpence within a few hours of the passing of the Mint Closure Act, the substituting of a fixed minimum of 15¼d. for the best market rates, the obtaining of large borrowing powers ostensibly that Councils might be held over till the winter export season, the abandoning of the minimum just when the monetary stringency had almost ensured its success, the promise to consider applications on their merits, then the indiscriminate acceptance of tenders at rates manufactured by the exchange banks, the increasing of the advertised sales to 60 lakhs at the commencement of the dull season, and the immediate confession of a mistake by coming down to 50 and then to 45 lakhs. The Association lays special stress on the importance of a consistent contraction of the currency, by means other than those adopted by the Government, and advocates prohibitive taxation of silver imports, and the melting down of rupees and selling them as bullion. Now that the gold loans recently raised have been funded with the previously existing sterling debt, no reasonable excuse remains for keeping nine or ten crores of surplus rupees uselessly in the treasuries. Lord Kimberley's dictum that it is not within the province of Government to diminish by its own action the amount of currency already existing, is assailed, and the bullion report of 1810 is quoted which teaches just the opposite. Regarding the China trade, under no circumstances should India be forced to protect exchanges with the Far East at the expence of the greatly more important exchange with gold-using countries. As India for years to come is unlikely to afford a self-adjusting gold circulation, it is asked whether the rupee can be maintained at a fixed value relatively by the system of a gold reserve held in England, the Indian Government coining fresh rupees at sixteenpence against payments into that reserve, and giving drafts on London to all applicants at a minimum of 15¼d. Should exchange fall to that figure the rupee would become a token equivalent to an inconvertible paper currency and, therefore, must be dealt with accordingly. The alternative suggestion is to dispense with a gold reserve, and for the Government to melt and sell rupees when below 15¼d., and coin afresh, to any extent required, at sixteenpence. The manifesto concludes with an allusion to the grave condition of affairs, and the necessity of avoiding expected increases of taxation. The burden of the home charges is intolerable, and is absorbing one-third of the total exports of the country.

ACCORDING to Mr. H. H. Johnston, the British Commissioner in Nyassaland, Tippoo Tibb is making arrangements with a view to visiting India.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

RUSSIA AND THE PAMIRS.

A St. PETERSBURG telegram to the *Times*, dated June 4, says:—"The Czar has presented nine Orenburg Cossacks with silver medals 'for bravery' in the skirmish with the Afghans last summer during Capt. Vannovsky's reconnoissance on the Lower Murghab. The Russian *Invalide* reports from Ak Baitral, the Russian military post in the Pamirs on the bank of the Murghab, that the situation of affairs continues excellent, as likewise the health of the garrison. Merchants from Kashgar are again allowed access to the Pamirs, and the circulation of the Russian paper rouble is re-established."

THE RUSSIAN WAR SERVICES.

Russia is still increasing her navy. She proposes to lay down this year one battleship of 8,800 tons, one coast defence ironclad of 4,120 tons, one protected cruiser of 11,000 tons, one torpedo gun-vessel of about 500 tons, and 28 first-class torpedo-boats, some 138 ft. long, with a speed of 25·5 knots, and the rest 128ft. long, with a speed of 22·5 knots.

The Mechail Artillery School, where most of the artillery officers in the Russian army are educated, is, it is stated, to be made double its present size.

RESIGNATION OF SIGNOR CRISPI.

In the Italian Chamber, on June 4, Signor Crispi proposed the appointment of a committee of eighteen, on the subject of possible economies in the national expenditure, to replace the committee of fifteen on the same subject, which has already sent in its report. The Opposition, on the ground that this was an attempt by the Government to cause delay, violently resisted the Government proposal, and an exciting debate was continued to a late hour. Ultimately, in a large House, the Premier's motion was carried by 225 votes against 214—a majority of eleven. On June 5 Signor Crispi waited upon King Humbert and tendered his resignation with that of his whole Cabinet. The Ministers will, however, remain at their posts for the transaction of public business, and in particular for the consideration of the Departmental Estimates. The *Times* Rome correspondent anticipates that the result of the crisis will be the retirement of the Finance Minister, Baron Sonnino, and that this implies the virtual surrender of Signor Crispi to the opponents of thoroughgoing financial reform.

THE CRISIS IN HUNGARY.

Dr. Wekerle and his colleagues who constituted the Hungarian Cabinet having (as reported in our last issue) resigned office because the King refused to create Magnates enough to secure the passing of the Civil Marriage Bill, Count Khun-Hedervary, Ban of Croatia, was entrusted with the formation of a new Ministry. Count Khun-Hedervary is described as being as thorough a Liberal as the ex-Premier himself. He voted for the Civil Marriage Bill in the Upper House, and appears to have consented to undertake the formation of a new Cabinet only on the understanding that the Church policy and reform programme of the late Government were strictly adhered to. Dr. Wekerle, on June 1, on his return to Budapest from Vienna, received an enthusiastic welcome from the citizens, who competed so keenly for the honour of drawing his carriage that the vehicle was half destroyed. Dr. Wekerle stated, in a short speech at the Liberal Club at Budapest, on June 2, that the Civil Marriage Bill in all essential particulars would ultimately become law. The Emperor Francis Joseph arrived in Budapest on June 4, to find, however, that the Ban of Croatia had failed in his attempt to form a Ministry. The Liberal party has declared its confidence in the late Premier and his colleagues. Telegraphing on June 7, the *Daily News* Vienna correspondent said the crisis had ended in the return of Dr. Wekerle to power. The Emperor on Tuesday (June 5) asked the ex-Premier to form a new Cabinet, with the proviso, however, that Dr. Szilaghi, who was Minister of Justice in the late Government, and was the virtual author of the Civil Marriage Bill, should not be included in the combination. Dr. Szilaghi himself offered to withdraw, and Dr. Wekerle was therefore free to accept the task. The Budapest Town Council has unanimously resolved to confer on Dr. Wekerle the freedom of the city.

THE SITUATION IN BULGARIA.

While it is not considered that the crisis in Bulgaria has yet passed, and some serious disturbances have taken place, perfect quiet is reported to prevail at Sofia. All the members of the new Cabinet were at some time Ministers before. All are bitter enemies of M. Stamboluff, especially the new Premier, Stoiloff. The others are the War Minister, Grekoff, who has thanked a mob that had attacked M. Stamboluff, and characterised their excesses as an ovation in Prince Ferdinand's honour; Radoslavoff, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction; Natchovitch, Foreign Affairs, who was formerly Finance Minister; and the Radical, Tantcheff, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture. The new Finance Minister is Gheshoff. As regards the foreign policy of the Government, M. Natchovich declared that there is no intention to change the course hitherto pursued, but that the new Ministry will not give Russia such provocation as M. Stamboluff has given. The new Foreign Minister has denied that he and his colleagues had got into power either through the help of Foreign Governments or through Court influence. In a conversation with a journalist, M. Stamboluff has expressed himself in Strong terms on the subject of his retirement from office. He declares that he tendered his resignation in vindication of the rights of the people, and of the dignity of the Government. With regard to his future action the ex-Premier says he will wage strenuous warfare on his successors, whom he believes incapable of directing aright the destinies of Bulgaria. The St. Petersburg *Novoe Vremya* (June 5) says:—"M. Stamboluff was the product of Bulgaria, and, as such, served her interests, whilst Prince Ferdinand, filling the role of a foreign candidate, had a different understanding of those interests, and that the end of it all will be either that the Prince must leave Bulgaria, as he cannot govern without M. Stamboluff's terrorism, nor can he replace him, or else he must call M. Stamboluff back and lose his own prestige for ever." The *Svoboda* the organ of M. Stamboluff, has published an announcement that the Liberal party has now become the Opposition in the Sobranje, adding, however, that it will continue to maintain the independence of Bulgaria, to suport the Throne and the present dynasty, and to uphold the rights of the people.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

M. Casimir-Perier, the ex-Premier, was, on June 2, elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by 229 votes against 187 recorded for M. Bourgeois, who was the candidate of the Radical party. M. Burdeau has been selected as Vice-President in the place of M. Faure, who has been appointed Minister of Marine.—M. Casimir-Perier, on June 4, thanked the Chamber for electing him as its President. M. Goblet attacked the new Government on the ground that its members had not been selected from the majority in the division which led to the resignation of the late Cabinet. M. Dupuy defended the course he had taken, and appealed to the House for a vote of confidence. After a lengthy debate, an order of the day was accepted by the Government, which expressed the conviction of he House that the Government would carry out at policy of democratic reform and of defence of the rights of secular society. This was carried by 315 votes against 169.—In the Chamber, on June 5, M. Paschal Grousset questioned the Government respecting the account of an interview with a French General published by the Figaro, in which he was represented to have passed scathing criticisms on the present military system. He asked whether the Minister of War had decided to abject the General in question or the author of the so-called revelations to an examination. Gen. Mercier, in reply, said that his predecessor had given a formal contradiction to the statements contained in the *Figaro* and he had nothing to add. The officer aimed at, he said, was Gen. Galliffet, whose bravery at Sedan had been warmly praised by the German military authorities. An order of the day accepted by the Government was voted in two sections. The first portion, "severely condemning the odious accusations" made from the tribune, was adopted by 400 to 83 votes, and the second portion, expressing confidence in the honour and patriotism of the Republican Army and its chiefs was passed unanimously in a House of 484 members.—At a meeting of the Cabinet, on June 5, the Minister of War was authorised to introduce a measure for the creation of two cavalry regiments of reserve.—M. Toussaint, a French Deputy, was, on June 6, sentenced by the Correctional Court of St. Nazaire to ten days' imprisonment and a fine of 100fr. for having used inflammatory language and insulting the police during the recent strike at the Trignac Works.

GERMANY.

The German official *Richsanzeiger*, on June1, published a notification, signed by Professor von Bergmann (the eminent surgeon), Dr. Leuthold (his Majesty's physical) and Dr. Schlange, to the effect that, by order of the Emperor, they removed that morning a small encysted tumour from his left cheek. The operation was performed without anæsthetic and was completed in a few minutes. The healing of the wound caused by the operation is said to leave nothing to be desired.

The arrival of the deputation from the Emperor William's Royal Dragoons is welcomed by the semi-official *Military Weekly*, in an article from which the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* has extracted the following:—

By Queen Victoria's appointment, our Emperor has been made a British soldier. The bond which has for a long series of years united the British and Prussian Armies has thus been cemented afresh, and a comradeship in arms, the firmness and fidelity of which has been tested in many campaigns, has been renewed. The fields of Malplaquet, Dettingen, Minden, and unnumbered other contests bear witness to that union. It was last apparent in the mighty struggle which finally checked the Gallic lust of conquest on June 18, 1815, at Waterloo, as the British call it, at La Belle Alliance, as the Prussians significantly name that bloody fight. "I wish it were night, or that the Prussians were here," said Wellington. "I promised Wellington, and I must keep my word," was the remark with which Blucher animated his soldiers. Tired to death as they were, and hardly able to move along road soddened by the rain, they arrived at last, and fighting shoulder to shoulder with their brothers in arms, achieved the glorious result we know. The two appointments—that of the Queen as Colonel-in-Chief of a Prussian and that of the Emperor as Colonel of a British regiment—are of special importance as the Queen's appointment was the first occasion on woich a Regiment of Prussian Cavalry Guards had received any other Colonel-in-Chief than the head of the Prussian Army and the Emperor's was the first on which a foreign Ruler had been placed at the head of a British regiment. We esteem it a high honour to see Queen Victoria take a place in our ranks and the distinction of welcoming the German Emperor as a British officer and comrade is equally appreciated on the other side of the water. The military papers bear eloquent witness to this and private communications from England confirm it.

Prince Bismarck has lately again been suffering from neuralgia, and his indisposition, though not regarded as being of a serious nature, has compelled him to decline the visits of deputations and to postpone other engagements.

The forty-fifth Socialist member in the Reichstag has been returned lately with a 2000 majority in a constituency which at the last election sent to Berlin a Conservative with 700 votes to spare. The new Saxon deputy had opposed to him a Radical, an anti-Semite, and a National Liberal candidate. As the Reichstaff only numbers 397 members, more than an eighth of them are now Socialists.

THE THEATRE AS THE FOUNT OF CHARITY.

THE Theatrical Fund Dinner at the Metropole on May 31, with Mr. Irving in the chair, was as great a success as usual. There was a large and distinguished attendance, and subscriptions to the amount of £1,100 were announced.

In the course of his principal speech Mr. Irving said:—

In some quarters lately I have noticed so much despondency about the stage and all its works, that if I were a man of a naturally gloomy cast of mind I should appeal to you on behalf of the Theatrical Fund on the ground that we shall all of us be quartered on it before long. (Laughter.) I am not sure that, in the interest of the fund, it would not be an astute stroke of policy to draw an awful picture of the drama, left, like Mrs. Gummidge, "a lone-lorn crittur," and "bound to go up to the house." (Laughter.) If I have accurately understood a recent expression of opinion, the London managers, or most of them, maintain a precarious existence for the greater part of the year, and are only comforted by the arrival of Holy Week—(laughter)—when shutting their theatres assumes the misleading aspect of a religious rite. (Renewed laughter.) Well, gentlemen, if this be so, it is quite clear that we cannot live much longer on that aspect. (Laugther.) We may be compelled to betake ourselves to some other profession. It may be a profession that demands a good deal of biceps—(laughter)—in which some of us are at present deficient. And then there are the theatrical advertisements, Sir Edward Lawson, which, I am told, are soon to be admitteed free of charge—(laughter)—which, I hear, will run something like this: "Toole's Theatre—Mr. J. L. Toole Driven to Pugilism by the Problem Play." (Laughter.) That will certainly be an interesting time for the sandwhich men—(laughter)—who are to be prevented, we are told by the wisdom of Parliament from disguising themselves as field-marshals—(laughter)—but who will not offend any code of etiquette by parading the streets in the light and airy costume of the professional pugilist. (Laughter.) But, I don't think this outlook need alarm us very much. Even the "problem play" has not spread universal destruction, and to one of our ill-fated managers, indeed, it has brought fame and popularity. (Hear, hear.) Why every play is not a success is the secret of some inscrutable destiny. (Laugher.) The public, it is true, do not flock to every theatre every night, and the absence of that desirable habit is no doubt a problem which demands the most constant and earnest study. (Laughter.) But there is really no substantial reason for asking ourselves whether the popularity of the theatre is declining. It may be agreeable to conjure up that spectre for the purposes of discussion, just as it pleases some people to assure us that Shakespeare could not have written his plays because his handwriting was very bad—(laughter)—or because he had a taste for poaching in his youth. (Laughter.) When it is established that by stalking your neighbour's deer, you prove yourself guilty of stealing the credit of your neighbour's verses, then we may get uneasy about the drama as a profitable occupation, and about the actor's calling as an alternative to pauperism. Amidst the chances and changes of mortality, I think the drama is likely to outlive our generation and a few more—(cheers)—and especially to summon to this board year after year an assemblage overflowing with good fellowship and public spirit. (Cheers.)

In proposing "The Drama and the Stage" Mr. Hall Caine said:—

To amuse the world was a high vocation. The world is too much with us, late and soon. Getting and spending we lay waste our powers. All day long that part of the world that is busied with affairs occupies itself with realities which, whatever their practical utility, are undoubtedly taking the charm and poetry and superstition out of life. But when the day has closed in on this great London of ours and the lamps are lit, there is another world always open to us, a world which, thank God, is not real, but a thing of illusion, a dream, with only the truth of dreams, a world in which the first quest is romance, poetry, emotion, love, and sacrifice. And the effect of this world of imagination cannot help but be good on the temper and spirit of the time. As to the moral effect of the drama upon the world—a well-known Nonconformist preacher, who was an enemy of the stage, once said that he had noticed that the young people of his congregation who went most to the theatre and wept most at the imaginative woes of the afflicted heroine in melodrama were precisely those who were hardest to move to pity and sympathy when a case of actual distress came their way in real life. I can only say this, said Mr. Caine, it is exactly the opposite of my own experience. My experience has been that the tears that are shed in the theatre do not exhaust the fount of tears; that the exercise of the muscles of the soul which the drama requires is good for the growth of the soul; and that if you want to test the moral effects of the drama on the world at large you cannot do better than look at the people who come closest to it; and that it is impossible to find a class more tender of heart, more easily moved to pity, more ready to respond to the cry of trouble than actors and actresses themselves. At all events, I should like to see the point discussed by ministers of religion generally. It is the very pith and marrow of a question of great importance to the drama and to society.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 22nd June.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·637
Temperature of the Air	83·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·4
Dew Point	78·0
Relative humidity	0·833
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·3
General direction of wind*	WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	297
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	16·31
year	16·69
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 23rd	0·13

* From midnight to midnight.

A MEETING of all the Agents-General for the Colonies was held, on June 4, at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada to consider the bearing of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's estate and death duty proposals upon the Colonies. The question was discussed at length, together with the advisability of making a united protest. As the Agents-General have not yet received explicit instructions, no definite action could be taken. The matter was, therefore, allowed to remain in abeyance until communication can pass between the Agents-General and their Governments.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 1.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. W. B. Andrew, from 4th Bn the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.), to be Second Lieutenant, vice R. L. Benwell, seconded.

4th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. A. R. Liddell, from 3rd Bn. the Dorsetshire Regt., to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. W Belk, promoted.

6th Dragoons.—Lieut C H H'ggin, from forth Bn the King's Own [Royal Lancaster Regt], to be second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut A C Duckworth, transferred to 2nd Dragoons.

8th Hussars.—Lieut E A S O'Brien, from 4th Bn the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut H F Deare, promoted.

10 h Hussars—Lieut R Gardner, from 3rd Batt the Prince of Wales's Volunteers [South Lancashire Regt], to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut A Farquharson, resigned; Lieut S L Barry, from 3rd Batt Princess Charlotte of Wales's [Royal Berkshire Regt], to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut C R Molyneux, resigned.

11th Hussars—Sec Lieut H H Matthew-Lannowe, from the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Edinburgh Artillery, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut R G Brooksbank, promoted.

15th Hussars—Sec Lieut E H C Bald from 3rd Batt the Black Watch [Royal Highlanders], to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut H W Hodgson, appointed Adjutant.

16th Lancers—Lieut E F F Osborne, from 3rd Batt the Royal Warwickshire Regt, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut H H P Deasy, promoted.

18th Hussars—Lieut S S Binny, from 6th Batt the Royal Irish Rifles, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut H V Thomson, deceased; Lieut H A Porter, from 3rd Bn the Buffs [East Kent Regt], to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut J W G P Jeffcock, promoted; Lieut J F Ritchie, from 3rd Bn the Prince of Wales's Volunteers [South Lancashire Regt], to be Second Lieutenant, vice E S St Quintin, seconded.

21st Hussars—Lieut W A C Fraser, from 3rd Bn, the Gordon Highlanders, to be Second Lieutenant, vice T L Halls, resigned; Sec Lieut C G C Hutchison, from 3rd Bn the King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be Second Lieutenant, vice N B G Strong, seconded.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut J S Reeve, from 3rd Batt the Northamptonshir Regt, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut B C Vernon-Wentworth, seconded; Sec Lieut the Hon E H Lygon, from 4th Batt the Worcestshire Regt, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. F E G Ponsonby seconded.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut. T G Matheson, from 4th Batt the Bedfordshire Regt, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut H C Sutton, appointed Regimental Adjutant.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Scots [Lothian Regt]—Lieut G W G O'Neill, from 3rd Royal North Lancashire Regt, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut H M J M'Cance, resigned.

Prince Albert's [Somerset Light Infantry]—Lieut P Mark, from 3rd Prince of Wale's [North Staffordshire Regt], to be Second Lieutenant in succession to Lieut J R Nuttall, seconded.

Durham Light Infantry—Lieut E Du P H Moore, from 3rd Buffs (East Kent Regt), to be Second Lieutentant, in succession to Lieut N T Biddulph, promoted.

Princess Victoria (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut H B Holmes from the Haddington Artillery, Southern Division Royal Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut W F C Cald Beck, placed on temporary half-pay. Lieut A L W Hughes, from 4th East Surrey Regt to be Second Lieutenant, vice A F Hitchcock, deceased. Lieut F A M Welsh, from 3rd Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut H A T Robinson, appointed Adjutant.

Princess Louise's [Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders] Sec Lieut P D McCardlish [University Candidate], from the Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade, the Royal Scots [Lothian Regt], to be Second Lieutenant, vice J D Stirling, transferred to the King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt [Royal Canadians]—Lieut H T Maffett, from 5th Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut T F W Ricketts, promoted; Sec Lieut F E Whitton [University Candidate], from 5th Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut C K Anderson, seconded.

Rifle Brigade [the Prince Consort's Own]—Lieut A Goring, from 4th King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut E A F Dawson, promoted. Lieut G N Salmon, from 4th Manchester Regt to be Second. Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut the Hon V R Bootle-Wilbraham, placed temporarily on the Half-Pay List. Lieut E D Lee P Power, from 4th King's [Shropshire Light Infantry], to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut M C Le Breton-Simmons, resigned.

Unattached List.—The following officers to be Second Lieutenants, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Staff Corps:—Lieut W D Villiers-Stuart, from 4th Durham Light Infantry; Lieut F Adams, from 3rd Queen's Own [Royal West Kent Regt]; Sec Lieut H E S Cordeaux [University Candidate], from 1st Vol Batt the Royal Fusiliers [City of London-Regt].

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, to complete establishment:—H F Brooke, H W Clinch.

Manchester Regt.—Lieut-Col H C Marryat, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on retired pay.

Highland Light Infantry.—Lieut J C O Fitzmaurice resigns his commission.

Gordon Highlanders.—Sec Lieut A W Gilmour resigns his commission,

Royal Irish Rifles.—Qmr. and Hon Capt T H Lane retires on retired pay.

Connaught Rangers.—Serg Adjutant A Delacome, from 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to G C Digan, seconded. Sergt-Major J M'Nally to be Quartermaster, with honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt G Foot, retired.

Army Service Corps.—Lieut J C G Longmore, the East Lancashire Regt is transferred on probation to the Permanent List as a

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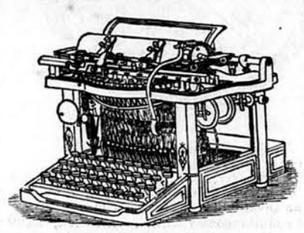

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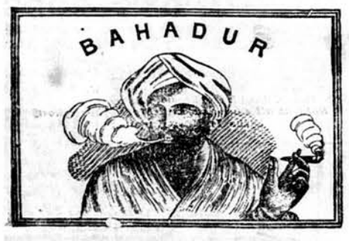

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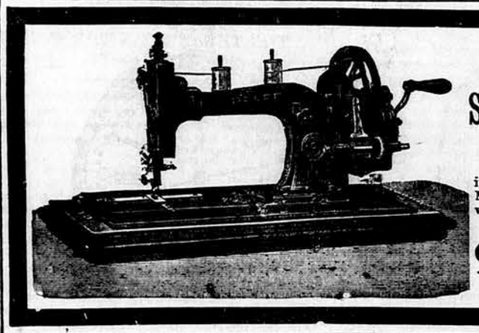

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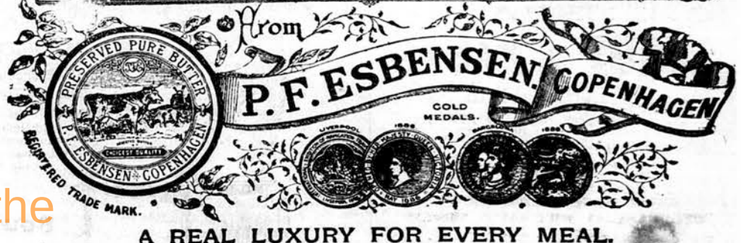

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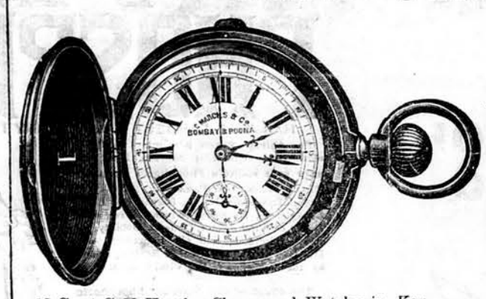

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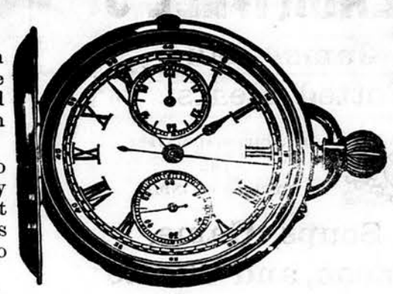

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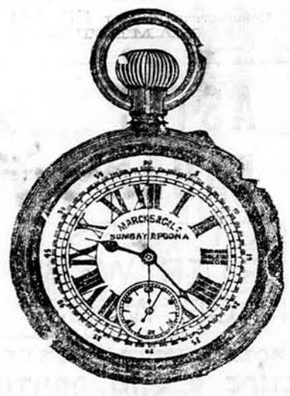

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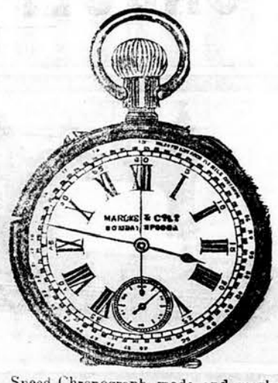

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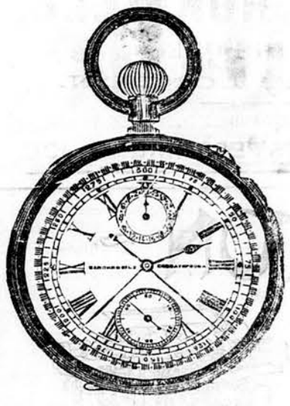

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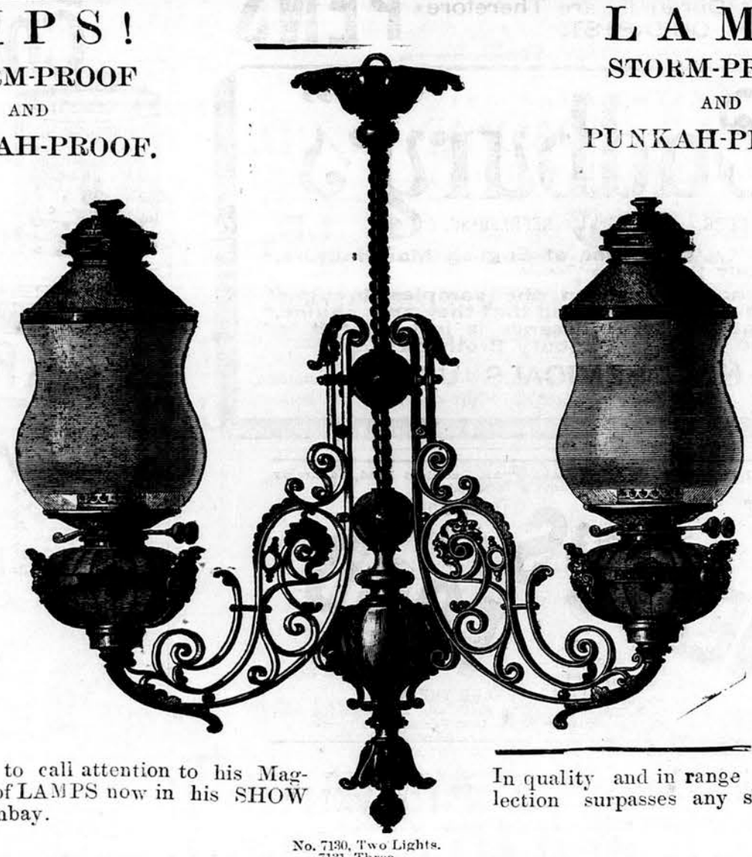

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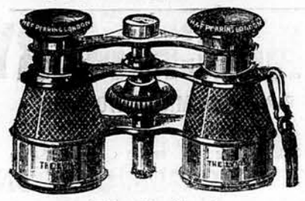

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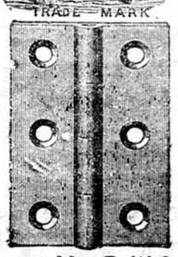

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